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A REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

British Raid into the Villages of Warren and Bristol, R. I., on the 25th day of May, 1778, as described in the Providence Gazette of May 30th, 1778; with a statement of the causes which led to it.

By EMMA W. BULLOCK.

It is a well-known historical fact that early in the "Revolution," that now noted summer resort, *Newport*, was taken possession of by British troops, and that by means of their guarded outposts, and ships of war anchored in the adjacent waters, the entire island of Rhode Island, some twelve miles in length, was held in military subjection for a period of nearly three years.

Two expeditions were organized to dislodge them, the most important one being that under the command of Major-General Sullivan, in the summer of 1778, which failed to succeed only because the French fleet failed to co-operate in the attack.

Early in 1778, the Americans constructed a number of large open boats, for the purpose of transporting their troops from the main land to the island when the expedition should be ready to move. These boats were moored at the head of tide-water in the "Kicke-muitt," a small and shallow stream emptying into Mount Hope Bay, where it was thought they would be safe from attack by any vessels of the British fleet. The commander of the enemy's forces at Newport being advised of the location of these boats, and of the uses for which they had been constructed, resolved if possible to destroy them. An account of the expedition under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, sent up the bay to accomplish this purpose, copied from the Providence *Gazette* of May 30th, 1778, nearly one

hundred and fifteen years after its publication, may interest some of your readers.

The Colonel Barton referred to in this article, was the brave officer, who in July, 1777, organized and commanded the boat expedition, which leaving Warwick at night and going down the " Bay " with muffled oars, passed safely through the British fleet and landing on the shore of the island of Rhode Island, marched directly to the headquarters of General Prescott, the commanding General of the British troops, and taking him from his bed, brought him a prisoner to the main land.

Colonel William Barton, later known as General Barton, was from the first a firm and fearless patriot soldier. His courageous spirit could not rest so long as a British or Hessian soldier trod the soil of his native land. He was one of that mold of men whose swords wrought by the village blacksmith, carved out the freedom of the Colonies, men who enlisted without bounties ; whose services were paid for in a currency so depreciated that it became worthless almost as soon as it was issued ; and most of whom, from the exposures of the camp, march, battle-field, and the infirmities of age, went to their graves during the half century which elapsed before their few surviving comrades received at the hands of their country a beggarly pension.

General Barton was born in Warren, R. I., and died in Providence October 22d, 1831, aged 85 years, and was buried in the ancient " North Burial Ground " of that city. But where is the noble shaft of enduring granite which a grateful people should rear to mark the grave of this heroic man !

EXTRACT FROM THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., GAZETTE OF MAY
30TH, 1778.

" Sunday night last, some of the enemy's shipping stole up the bay from Rhode Island undiscovered ; next morning, at day-break, they landed about 600 men between the towns of Bristol and Warren, and marched immediately through Warren to Kikemuit, where a number of flat-bottomed boats and a galley were repairing, which they burnt, together with a grist-mill ; then returning to Warren, they entered the houses, grossly

insulting the inhabitants, most of which they plundered of clothing, bedding, furniture, &c. They afterwards set fire to the meeting-house, parsonage, and several other houses, which were consumed, and a small magazine of military stores destroyed; they also set fire to a new privateer sloop in the harbour, but the flames were extinguished before she was much damaged. They then began their retreat by the road leading to Bristol, which they entered, burning, plundering, and destroying whatever their haste would permit, not sparing the Episcopal Church, a large edifice near the centre of the town, which, with eighteen of the most elegant dwelling houses, was reduced to ashes. In some of the houses the women's aprons and handkerchiefs were torn from them, buckles taken from their shoes, and rings from their fingers. Intelligence of their descent arrived here about eight o'clock in the morning, when the inhabitants turned out with great spirit, and by orders marched immediately towards Bristol. Colonel Barton, by direction of the Honorable General Sullivan, went forward to rally the scattered inhabitants, and hang upon the enemy's rear, to give time, if possible, for the main body to come up. He collected about 20 men, and pursued the enemy towards Bristol Ferry, near which he came up with and attacked their rear with great bravery, until badly wounded by a musket ball, he was obliged to retire from the field. The enemy's boats arrived in time to embark them, before General Sullivan, with the troops came up. Had they remained an hour longer in the town, their retreat would have been effectually cut off. The spirited attack of Colonel Barton, and his brave little party, prevented the enemy's taking off any live stock, although a number of cattle was collected near the shore.

"It is supposed several of the enemy were killed and wounded, as quantities of blood were seen in many places. On our side we had, besides Colonel Barton, three men wounded, none we hope mortally. Captain Westcott, with nine privates, who were on Popusquask Neck, were cut off from the town, and obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. The enemy carried off from Warren and Bristol a number of worthy inhabitants, a list of whose names is not yet received."

THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The same blow which severed the bonds between the American Colonies and Great Britain overthrew the barriers which had prevented the union of the colonies. This being the case, both law and equity demanded that the population of the thirteen colonies, as a part of the people, should be represented in Congress, and not the thirteen colonies themselves.

This fact was not long unnoticed, and Patrick Henry said: "The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders is no more; I am not a Virginian, I am an American." The civil government of America during the Revolution was in an impotent state, in need of money and a centralized government from which to direct the war. The result of this was the reluctant adoption of Articles of Confederation July 9, 1778. The government under this confederation was a democratic republic. The executive and legislative powers of the general government were vested in Congress, composed of representatives from States who possessed only delegated powers, the sovereignty being reserved for each State. From the very outset this form of government showed itself to be insufficient to meet the demands of the country. It contradicted the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence.

For three years after the Declaration of Peace public affairs were in a chaotic state, and it was evident that unless some change was made in the articles of confederation the nation would be ruined. The only political institution which claimed to hold the country together was the Congress of Delegates whose power was almost a phantom.

Washington writes: "Who must not see and feel that the Union of the States is necessary, as best suits their purpose, or we are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow." The internal dissensions were not less than the foreign difficulties,

and not only were the separate States arrayed against Congress whenever they considered their local interest in peril, but assemblies and conventions began to arrogate authority, and it was evident that the country must be either divided or united. A call for the Annapolis convention was issued in 1786 by the Legislature of Virginia, but only five States were represented, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Virginia; the commissioners' powers were not such as the country demanded, and they adjourned, after drawing up a report in which they recommended calling a general convention to meet in May, 1787, to take into consideration the situation of the United States.

The call was issued on February 21st, and delegates were elected accordingly, in all the States except Rhode Island. These delegates consisted of the best statesmen of the country. On the 25th of May, 1787, the delegates assembled at Philadelphia and organized with Washington as president of the convention.

The convention recognized the importance of the situation, and found it necessary for the government to have an Executive Department; one of law and justice, a popular element in the national legislature, and a method of amending national laws. These were contained in the resolutions of Randolph, which were followed by the more extensive ones of Pickney; after much debate the convention adopted the following: "Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee that a supreme legislature, judiciary and executive body should be organized." Debates in the convention gave rise to two diametrically opposed parties. Four months passed before an agreement was reached, but on the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution was signed by the delegates; this was only the beginning of the end, for it was yet to be ratified and adopted by the people.

This Constitution was presented to Congress, which called upon the States in separate conventions to act upon it, the acceptance by nine States being necessary for its adoption. It had not been signed unanimously in the convention, hence it could not rely upon that to recommend it. The contest of the opposing parties was between those in favor of a strong central

government and the men who would have the State supreme. It was not until June 21st, 1788, that nine States ratified the Constitution. Many attribute its adoption to divine inspiration, but the historical fact remains that the Constitution was extorted from the grinding necessity of a reluctant people. On April 30th, 1789, Washington was inaugurated as first President of the United States, and, with this event, the period of the confederation ends, and the era of the new republic begins.

MARY BERTRAM WOODWORTH.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION OF 1788, WHICH
RATIFIED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES.

There have been four "Constitutional Conventions" in the history of Massachusetts. The first was that which formed the State Constitution of 1779-80. The second was that which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788. The third was held in 1820-21 and proposed fourteen Articles of Amendment to the State Constitution, of which nine were adopted by the people. The fourth was held in 1853 and proposed a new State Constitution, which was not adopted by the people.

The proceedings of the second convention were of great importance, and were so regarded throughout the country at the time. It is quite certain that if Massachusetts had refused her assent to the Constitution of the United States, that well-devised scheme of government would have failed. This may seem a strong statement, but there is ample evidence of this in letters of eminent men of that time. James Madison writes from New York, January 20, 1788, to George Washington: "The intelligence from Massachusetts begins to be very ominous to the Constitution. The decision of Massachusetts either way will involve the result in this State. The minority in Pennsylvania is very restless under their defeat. If they can get an assembly to their wish, they will endeavor to undermine what has been done there. If backed by Massachusetts they will probably be emboldened to make some more rash experiment." Washington in reply writes: "I am sorry to find by yours and other accounts from Massachusetts, that the decision of its Convention, at the time of their respective dates remained problematical. A rejection of the new form by that State would invigorate the opposition not only in New York, but in all those which are to follow; at the same time it would afford materials for the minority in such as have actually agreed to it,

to blow the trumpet of discord more loudly." I might quote from many more but will not take the time.

One hundred and five years ago to-day George Washington submitted to the United States in Congress assembled the Constitution which had been drawn up in Philadelphia, also the resolve that it should be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to and ratifying the same should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

In October, 1787, both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts met in the representatives' hall to hear the Governor's message. Governor Hancock addressed them in part as follows: "The general convention having completed the business of their appointment, and having reported to Congress 'A Constitution for the United States of America,' I have received the same from that honorable body, and have directed the Secretary to lay it, together with the letter accompanying it, before the Legislature, that measures may be adopted for calling a convention of this Commonwealth, to take the same into consideration. It not being within the duties of my office to decide upon this momentous affair, I shall only say that the characters of the gentlemen who have compiled this system, are so truly respectable, and the object of their deliberations so vastly important, I conceive every mark of attention will be paid to the report. Their unanimity in deciding those questions wherein the general prosperity of the nation is so deeply involved, and the complicated rights of each separate State are so intimately concerned is very remarkable, and I persuade myself that the delegates of this State, who assemble in convention, will be able to discern that which will tend to the future happiness and security of all the people in this extensive country."

A committee of the two branches of the Legislature was appointed to consider the Governor's communication. After deliberation, the committee reported a resolve providing for the election of delegates and the assembling of the convention.

The resolve encountered considerable opposition, but was adopted by a large majority.

I find an interesting account, showing the part the people took in this discussion, in a quotation from a Boston newspaper, *The Independent Chronicle*, issued October 25th, 1787, and have copied the following :

" We have the pleasure of assuring our readers that the utmost candor and good humor subsisted on this interesting occasion. The galleries were crowded and hundreds of spectators were admitted on the floor, and on the unoccupied seats of the house, drawn thither by their extreme curiosity and impatience to know the result of this novel and extraordinary debate. On the whole, everything terminated to the entire satisfaction of this numerous concourse of citizens; and we can only hope, and believe from the unanimity on this, that the same liberality and candor will prevail, when this town will be honored by its being the seat of as august a body as ever sat in this commonwealth, to amend the defects and imperfections which have so long been complained of in the former Confederation, and to secure peace, liberty and safety to this extensive continent."

It was voted the convention meet at the State House in Boston the second Wednesday in January. The delegates were to be chosen by ballot, in the respective towns, " not exceeding the same number of delegates as by law they are entitled to send representatives to the general court."

There were three hundred and fifty-four (354) delegates chosen. Among those from Boston, John Hancock, James Bowdoin, Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Caleb Davis, Thomas Dawes, Christopher Gore and Increase Sumner.

John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence; his signature was written in a bold and forcible manner, as if never to be erased, and the pen with which he wrote is now in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also the first Governor of Massachusetts, being re-elected every year, with the exception of two, until his death. James Bowdoin had also been Governor. Samuel Adams was another signer of the

Declaration. He has failed in later days to receive his share of renown for his patriotic services in those days. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that there were two Adams' from Massachusetts who were signers of the Declaration of Independence. The second afterward became President. It is believed that at the present day many people confound the two, and ascribe the deeds of Samuel Adams to John. Samuel Adams was equally conspicuous with Hancock in those times, and both were members of the Provincial Congress, which was in session at Concord at the time of the battle of Lexington. Immediately thereafter General Gage issued a proclamation in which he said, "I do hereby, in his majesty's name, offer and promise his most gracious pardon to all persons who shall forthwith lay down their arms and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefits of such pardon, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration but that of condign punishment." Samuel Adams was a member of the first Continental Congress of 1774, and continued a member of that body until 1781. After the Constitution went into effect, he was chosen member of the State Senate and was for several years its president. He was Lieutenant-Governor from 1789-1794, when upon the death of Hancock he was chosen Governor, and annually re-elected till 1797.

William Phillips was afterward Lieutenant Governor. Caleb Davis was afterward Speaker of the House. Thomas Dawes was judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1802-1825. Christopher Gore was afterwards Governor and United States Senator, and the first United States District Attorney for this State. Increase Sumner was Governor in 1799; from Dorchester, James Bowdoin Jr., United States Minister to Spain in 1805; from Hingham, Benj. Lincoln, until the age of forty a farmer, in 1774-5 took an active part in organizing the provincial militia, and commanded them at the battle of White Plains, reinforced Washington at Morristown, N. J., and by Washington's request was made major-general of the continental army. In the Spring of 1781 he joined Washington before Yorktown, and was chosen to receive the sword of Corn-

wallis; he held the office of Secretary of War for three years, and was Lieutenant Governor in 1788. From Dedham, Fisher Ames, the first representative in Congress for the district including Boston; from Newburg Port, Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1806-1813; Beverley, George Cabot, United States Senator; Cambridge, Francis Dana, afterward Chief Justice of Massachusetts; Medford, General John Brooks, Governor of this State seven years, when he refused to be longer a candidate; Scituate, William Cushing, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, in 1789 resigned on being appointed one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; Northampton, Caleb Strong, afterward Governor and United States Senator; Springfield, William Pynchon, Esq.; West Springfield, Colonel Benjamin Ely; Wiliabraham, Captain Phineas Stebbins; Longmeadow, Elihu Colton; Bellingham, Reverend Noah Alden, the great-great-grandson of John and Priscilla Alden, and my great-great-grandfather. Chamber's Encyclopedia says of him: "Reverend Noah Alden, an Advocate of religious liberty in Massachusetts, as against the old Union of Church and State, and a member of the convention that ratified the federal constitution, for thirty years was pastor of the Baptist Church in Bellingham, and he represented that town in the State constitutional convention."

Besides these there were many army officers who had distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary war, ministers who gave their talents and services to the cause, private citizens who with unfailing loyalty had served their country. This body met January 9, 1788, in the State House, Boston. Committees were appointed. George R. Minot was chosen secretary and accepted; John Hancock was chosen President and William Cushing Vice-President. A committee of five was appointed to notify John Hancock of his appointment; the following is the note of acceptance:

"The Governor presents his respectful compliments to Mr. Russel and the other gentlemen of the committee of the convention, from whom he had the honor of receiving a message this evening, and begs the favor of their reporting to the honorable convention that he has a lively sense of the honor done

him by electing him president, and that he hopes soon to attend to his duty, and afford his feeble assistance in the important business before them."

The proprietors of the meeting-house in Long Lane sent the following communication to the convention: "Whereas, the State Convention appointed to consider the reported Federal Constitution are to meet at the State House in Boston on the 9th instant, and the said house being unsuitable for the convenient reception of so large a body, and this society being desirous of accommodating them in the best manner possible, voted unanimously that the meeting-house belonging to this society shall be for the use of that honorable body for holding their meetings on said business whenever they shall signify their pleasure for that purpose to the committee of this society, and that a copy of this vote be communicated to them as soon as they shall be convened."

The convention appointed a committee to view the accommodations in the said meeting-house, and reported that they had examined the meeting-house and thought it would answer the purpose. It was voted that when the convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at three o'clock in the meeting-house.

The pews were assigned to the members, the galleries to the spectators. The celebrated William E. Channing afterwards preached in this church, and Long Lane took its present name of Federal Street from the circumstance of the meeting of the convention here.

This convention held two sessions every day, including Saturday. Monday, January 14, 1788, the Constitution of the United States of America, as reported by the convention of delegates held in Philadelphia in May, together with the resolutions of the General Court of this Commonwealth were ordered to be read, and on motion it was voted "That this convention, sensible how important it is that the great subject submitted to its determination should be discussed and considered with moderation, candor and deliberation will enter into a free conversation on the several parts thereof, by paragraphs, until every member shall have had opportunity to express his sentiments on the same, after which the convention will consider and

debate at large the question, whether this convention will adopt and ratify the proposed Constitution before any vote is taken expressive of the sense of the convention upon the whole or any part thereof." The next day the following addition was made: "That if any member conceives any other clause or paragraph of the Constitution to be connected with the one immediately under consideration that he have full liberty to take up such other clause or paragraph for that purpose."

For a whole month the Constitution was discussed by these conscientious and earnest patriots. The discussions of each day were of remarkable interest, so much so I am unable to give abstracts. The whole of the proceedings are well worth the reading by each member of this Chapter, and may be found in a volume, "Massachusetts Convention, 1788," which no doubt may be obtained at the City Library, although at this day it is a rare book.

Much time was given to the articles relating to biennial elections, time, place and manner of holding elections; taxation, construction of the Senate, and the power of Congress. They proceeded most cautiously, and wisely debated every objection with the most guarded good nature. It was known that on the opening of the convention a majority was prejudiced against it. On the day of the final decision, when the Honorable Mr. Turner, of Scituate, rose to make some observation on the subject, Doctor S., who voted in the minority, and expected Mr. Turner would do so, too, whispered to a member in the pew with him, "Now, sir; you will hear the truth." When the honorable gentleman began to mention the dangers of rejecting the Constitution, the doctor began to stare, but at the close of his speech, when he expressed his determination of voting in favor of it, the doctor, rolling up his eyes and raising his hands ejaculated, "Help Lord, for the righteous man faileth, the faithful fail from among the children of men."

Before the final vote was taken, the President made an able address and closed with the following words:

"Let the question be decided as it may, there can be no triumph on one side, or chagrin on the other. The question now before you is such as no nation on earth without the limits

of America has ever had the privilege of deciding upon. As the Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to bestow upon us this glorious opportunity, let us decide upon it, appealing to him for the rectitude of our intentions, and in humble confidence that he will continue to bless and save our country."

The vote was taken and resulted in a majority of nineteen in favor of adopting the Constitution.

February 7th, the business being finished, the Convention proceeded to the State House, when the ratification of the Constitution was proclaimed by Joseph Henderson, High Sheriff of Suffolk county. The members partook of a bountiful repast furnished by the citizens, after which the convention was dissolved.

On the decision being declared, bells were rung, cannon fired and other demonstrations of joy took place, but on Friday, quoting from a paper of that date, "It was left to produce an exhibition to which America had never before witnessed an equal, and which has exceeded anything of that kind Europe can boast of."

A committee of tradesmen met and by advertisement requested the attendance of the mechanics and artisans of every description in town and adjacent towns to join in a grand procession to show their appreciation of the ratification of the Constitution. Though the notice was very short, a large number appeared and formed in procession; foresters with axes; ploughs drawn by horses and oxen; sowers, with baskets, strewing grain; harrows; rollers, reapers, threshers, mowers; a cart drawn by horses with flax dressers at work; blacksmiths, shipwrights, rope makers, mast makers, sail makers, ship joiners, block makers, coopers, chaise makers; painters with pallets decorated; head builders, carvers, riggers, glaziers, founders, cabinet makers, pewterers, tinners, bakers, tanneurs, shoemakers, tailors, hatters, tallow chandlers.

The ship, Federal Constitution, on runners, was drawn by thirteen horses, manned by the thirteen seamen with full colors flying, followed by captains of vessels, eighty-five seamen dressed in ribbons and two hundred and fifty of the principal merchants of Boston.

Twenty ship builders, with a sled drawn by thirteen horses, bore a large boat representing the old ship, *Confederation*, hauled up, over which was erected a large platform emblem of a dock-yard with thirteen ships of various sizes, the workmen with their tools, etc. There were carpenters, masons, wheelwrights, printers, bookmakers, saddlers, and many more too numerous to mention. The committee of tradesmen, Colonel Paul Revere, one of the number, marched with a band of music. The Republican Volunteers closed the procession. They marched by the houses of the men who represented Boston in the convention and gave three huzzas from the whole line and salutes from the ships and the Volunteer Company.

About four o'clock they arrived at Faneuil Hall, and five thousand persons partook of refreshments liberally provided by the people.

In looking up the subject, I came across the following ballad which gives such a lively idea of the spirit of the times I have copied it :

“ The 'Vention did in Boston meet,
But State House could not hold 'em,
So then they went to Fed'ral street,
And there the truth was told 'em.

They every morning went to prayers,
And then began disputing;
Till opposition silenc'd were,
By arguments refuting.

Then 'Squire Hancock like a man,
Who dearly loves the nation,
By concil'atory plan,
Prevented much vexation.

He made a wordy Fed'ral speech,
With sense and elocution;
And then the 'Vention did beseech
T' adopt the Constitution.

The question being outright put,
Each voter independent,
The Fed'ralists agreed t' adopt,
And then propose amendment.

The other party seeing then
The people were against 'em,
Agreed like honest, faithful men,
To mix in peace amongst 'em.

The Boston folks are duc'd lads,
And always full of notions;
The boys, the girls, their mams and dads,
We filled with joys commotions.

So straightway they procession made,
Lord! how nation fine, sir!
For every man of every trade
Went with his tools to dine, sir.

John Foster Williams in a ship,
Joined in social band, sir,
And made the lassies dance and skip,
To see him sail on land, sir.

Oh, then a whapping feast begun,
And all hands went to eating;
They drank their toasts, shook hands and sung,
Huzzah! for 'Vention meeting.

Now politicians of all kinds,
Who are not yet decided,
May see how Yankees speak their minds,
And yet are not divided.

Then from this sample let 'em cease
Inflammatory writing,
For freedom, happiness and peace,
Is better far than fighting.

So here I end my Fed'ral song
Composed of thirteen verses;
May agriculture flourish long,
And commerce fill our purses."

CLARA MARKHAM SESSIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 17, 1892.

YALE COLLEGE DURING THE REVOLUTION.

At a Sunday-school celebration of the Fourth of July, held in a grove near New Haven, the venerable Doctor Noah Webster briefly addressed the children. "In the year 1775, said he, "I was a freshman in Yale College. In June of that year, General Washington passed through New Haven, on his way to take command of the army at Charlestown, and lodged at the house of Deacon Beers, now occupied in part as a store by Mr. Bryan. In the morning he reviewed the military company of the college.* General Lee, who accompanied him and who had been a British officer, cried out with astonishment at their skill and promptness. That company of Yale College students had the honor of first escorting General Washington after his appointment to the American army. They accompanied him out of town as far as Neck Bridge; and he who now addresses you went with them as one of the musicians. Sixty-nine years ago, I shouldered my musket to go to Albany to meet Burgoyne. My father and two brothers were already in the army, and thus my mother and sisters were left entirely alone. Provisions at that time were very scarce. The steward of the college, I well remember, could not procure enough for the students to eat, and many on this occasion were obliged to return to their parents. It was a common thing to cut up corn-stalks, and, by boiling, to make a kind of syrup, for sweetening. After the Revolution, I turned my attention to compiling books. They have been extensively used in this country, and thus, in one sense, I must call you my pupils. Permit me, in conclusion, my young friends, to wish you much happiness and usefulness."—*From Hazard's Register, 1840; contributed by Mary O'Hara Dariington, Historian, Pittsburgh Chapter of the D. A. R.*

*The College company retained its military organization during the war.

JOHN GANO.

My great-great-grandfather, Reverend John Gano, was "a patriot who, with unfailing loyalty," served his country as chaplain in the army during the Revolutionary war. He was a man of great courage, both physical and moral, and inherited from his ancestors a strong love of freedom and independence, and a firm belief in justice and righteousness. His services during the war have received honorable mention, and as regards his ability as a preacher, the eminent statesman, Henry Clay, once paid the following high compliment: "He was a remarkably fervent preacher, and distinguished for a simple and effective manner, and of all the preachers I ever listened to, he made me feel the most that religion was a divine reality. I never felt so religious under any one's preaching as under his." The following account of his life while in the army may be of interest to the "Daughters of the American Revolution," who are striving in many ways to honor their illustrious ancestors.

"In compliance with a request of part, if not all of my family, to leave some memorials of my life (which I should much more cheerfully undertake had I spent it to better purposes and more faithfully in the services of my God and society, both civil and sacred, to which I have long since considered myself inviolably to owe every part of it), the only query I now have is whether it is more innocently spent than in the omission of it.—But to begin my life, the scattered scraps of which only memory at present can collect.

"I am a regular descendant of the Huguenots or Protestants of France. My great-grandfather, Francis Gerneaux, brought my grandfather, Stephen Gerneaux (when a child), from the island of Guernsey, it being a time of bloody persecution, in consequence of the revocation of the famous edict of Nantz. Flight or relinquishment of the Protestant religion, of which he was a professor, were the only means of preserving his life.

He chose the former. One of his neighbors had been martyred in the day, and in the evening he was determined upon as the victim for the next day, information of which he received in the dead of the night. With the aid of trustworthy dependents he secured a vessel, removed his family on board, himself being taken in a hogshead, and the next morning was out of sight of the harbor. By sending his boat ashore at some other Protestant settlements he aided others to escape, and safely arrived in this country. He settled in New Rochelle, State of New York, and lived to the great age of one hundred and three years.

"When he heard of the confiscation of his property he remarked: 'I have been expelled from my birth-place and my property has been taken from my family for only one aggression: A love for the Bible and its holy teachings. Let my name change with changing circumstances.' And it has ever since been known as pronounced by the English, Gano.

"My grandfather, Stephen Gano, married Ann Walton, by whom he had many children.

"My father, Daniel, was the first born; he married Sarah Britton, daughter of Nathaniel Britton, of Staten Island.

"My parents removed to New Jersey and settled in Hopewell, Hunderton county, where I was born July 22d, 1727."

The narrative continues, giving an account of his conviction of sin, his conversion—joining the Baptist church; and after completing his studies, entering the ministry, and being appointed by the Philadelphia Association to travel in the South. He was ordained in May, 1754, and set out on his mission soon after, and traveled extensively throughout the southern colonies. He says: "When we reached Tar river in North Carolina we found that a report had gone forth that some of the principal men in the county had agreed that if I came within their reach they would apprehend me as a *spy*; for by my name I was a Frenchman. This was during the French war. Some of these people lived on the road that we must travel. My friends persuaded me not to go; but I told them God had so far conducted me on my journey, that I should endeavor to accomplish it. I told them if any were afraid of the

consequences as it respected themselves I would excuse them from bearing me company. When we got near the place, some advised me to go through as secretly as possible; I told them I meant to respect myself in the place (the county town). We stopped at the most public house and got refreshment. I asked the landlord if he thought the people would come out to hear a sermon on a week day. He told me he thought they would; but observed that next Monday there was to be a general muster for that county. I knew the colonel of the regiment was one of those that threatened me. I told the landlord I should esteem it a favor if he would be at the trouble to speak to the colonel and inform him of my name, and that I was the man that was at Tar river the last fall, and tell him that I would be there on Monday at ten o'clock, and, if he thought proper, would preach a short sermon before military duty commenced, as I understood that was not until twelve. The landlord promised to do it.

" I preached the next day to the people at the meeting-house; and, both day and night, during the time I stayed at private houses.

" On Monday I had twenty miles to ride to the muster; and by ten o'clock there was a numerous crowd of men and women, They had erected a stage in the woods for me, and I preached from Paul's Christian armour. They all paid the most profound attention, except one man who behaved amiss. I spoke and told him I was ashamed to see a soldier so awkward in duty and wondered his officer could bear with him. The colonel (as I afterwards understood) brought him to order. After service I desired a person to inform the commander that I wanted to speak with him. He immediately came, and I told him that although I proposed loyalty to King George, and did not wish to infringe upon the laudable design of the day, yet I thought the King of Kings ought to be served first, and I presumed what I had said did not make them worse soldiers, but better christians. He complaisantly thanked me, and said if I could wait he would make the exercise as short as possible and give an opportunity for another sermon, for which he would be very much obliged to me. I told him I had an ap-

pointment some miles off to preach the next day. Thus ended my chastisement and fears of my friends.

"We went that night to Tar river, and the next day twenty miles farther where I made an appointment to preach. On my road I observed a thunder-storm arising and rode speedily for the first house. When I arrived the man came running into the house, and seeing me appeared much alarmed, there being at that time great demands for men and horses for Braddock's army. He said to me, 'Sire, are you a press-master?' I told him I was. 'But,' said he, 'you do not take married men.' I told him surely I did, and that the master I wished him to serve was good, his character unimpeachable, the wages great, and that it would be for the benefit of his wife and children if he enlisted. He made many excuses, but I endeavored to answer them, and begged him to turn a volunteer for the service of Christ. This calmed his fears, and I left him and proceeded on my journey."

On his return home Mr. Gano continues: "I went to Connecticut farms to John Stites, Esq., who was the mayor of the borough of Elizabeth-Town; and, having formed a matrimonial engagement with his daughter Sarah, previous to my journey, we were married." He remained in Morristown for a short time, and then, in response to repeated solicitations, he was invited to take charge of a church in North Carolina.

In the spring of 1762 Mr. Gano was called to take charge of the First Baptist church in New York city, where he remained "until the introduction of the British war."

He says: "The war now coming on, obliged the church to separate, and many removed from the city in almost every direction through the union. I was invited by Mr. Peter Brown, of Horseneck, in the edge of Connecticut, to remove my family to his house, as he understood I was determined to remain in the city till the enemy entered it. The British fleet was in the Narrows, and part of their troops were landing on Long and Staten Islands.

"I was invited to become chaplain of the regiment belonging to Colonel Charles Webb, of Stamford, and Lieutenant Colonel Hall. This I declined. They then proposed to me to come

to their regiment, which lay a little distance from the city, and preach to them one sermon on Lord's day and attend them every morning. To this I acceded.

"The enemies shipping took possession both of the North and East rivers, and clearly evidenced their determination of landing their troops.

"This left me no possible opportunity of getting my household furniture. I was obliged therefore to retire precipitately to our camp.

"The next day after a little skirmishing, the British took possession of the city, and our army was driven to Harlem Heights. From thence, after a few more skirmishes, we had to retreat to King's Bridge, in West Chester, leaving in Fort Washington a garrison of about fifteen hundred men, all of whom a little later fell a sacrifice to the British.

From King's Bridge we retreated to White Plains, where General Washington had the greater part of his army, excepting those that were employed in Pennsylvania. On the heights of White Plains we had a warm though partial battle; for not a third of our army, or probably of theirs, was brought to action. My station, in time of action, I knew to be among the surgeons; but in this battle I somehow got in the front of the regiment, yet I durst not quit my place, for fear of damping the spirits of the soldiers, or of bringing on me an imputation of cowardice. Rather than do either I chose to risk my fate.*

"This circumstance gave an opportunity to the young officers of talking; and I believe it had a good effect upon some of them.

"From this place we withdrew in a few days to North Castle, and encamped not far from the Presbyterian meeting-house, which was made a hospital for the sick and wounded.

"I obtained a furlough to visit my family for a short time, and upon my return found the army all gone from the place, except one poor soldier, whom I found at the hospital, with a bottle of water at his side.

*It is not often that an excuse is given for being at the front during a battle.

C. V. W.

"The British had passed through New Jersey towards Philadelphia, and had garrisoned a body of men at Brunswick, Prince-Town and Trenton, where they had quartered the chief part of their Hessian troops. General Washington had passed over the Delaware with a part of his army and encamped in Newton, in Pennsylvania ; and had ordered the remainder, which I belonged to, and which General Lee commanded, to come after him. We marched through Morristown and Baskinridge, in New Jersey, when General Lee was taken in the night in the outskirts of our army. The command then devolved on General Glover, who led us through Aimwell, over the Delaware, to General Washington's army. Our troops principally consisted of men who enlisted for the year, and the militia. General Washington gave orders for his army to march in the evening across the Delaware to Trenton and attack the Hessians. In this attack eleven hundred Hessians were taken prisoners. The time for which our troops engaged being out, General Washington visited the various regiments and requested them to serve six weeks longer. In that time he said "he expected a reinforcement, with an army raised either for three years or during the war." Our affairs were conducted by State-Congress. The British, hearing of our army being at Trenton, marched their troops after us, and the two armies met at Prince-Town, where a skirmish took place, and the British retreated to Brunswick. Here, General Washington, with a handful of men, kept the British in close quarters for the remainder of the year.

"Six weeks being now expired, and we about to return home, the Colonel and officers of the regiment requested to know if I would join them, provided they should raise another body of men. I answered them in the affirmative; but on my return home, I found a letter from Colonel Dubosque, who was stationed at Fort Montgomery, on the bank of North river, opposite Fish-kill. On the receipt of this letter, I set off to the Colonel's regiment to refuse the invitation therein contained. On my arrival there I found General James Clinton in company with the Colonel, both of whom urged me to accept the office of Chaplain in so forcible a manner that I finally consented. I

repaired to the fort, where I remained, till the British took it from us by storm.

"The North river was a great object, both to the Americans and the enemy, for while we had command of it, the eastern and southern colonies could operate to great advantage; but if the enemy could control it, it would involve us in great difficulties and embarrassments.

"They were therefore anxious to have the army come from Canada to Albany, and the navy to take possession of the North river, and thereby form a junction with each other. Their navy sailed up the river and landed their soldiers, amounting to seven hundred men. We heard of the approach of the enemy, and that they were about a mile and a half from Fort Clinton. That fort sent out a small detachment, which was immediately drawn back. The British army surrounded both our forts and commenced an universal firing. I was walking on the breast-work viewing their approach, but was obliged to quit this station as the musket balls frequently passed me. I observed the enemy marching up a little hollow that they might be secure from our firing, till they came within eighty yards of us. Our breast-work immediately before them, was not more than waist-band high, and we had but a few men. The enemy kept up a heavy firing till our men gave them a well directed fire, which affected them very sensibly. Just at this time we had a reinforcement from a redoubt next to us, which obliged the enemy to withdraw. I walked to an eminence where I had a good prospect, and saw the enemy advancing towards our gate. This gate faced Fort Clinton, and Captain Moody, who commanded a piece of artillery at that fort, seeing our desperate situation, gave the enemy a charge of grape shot which threw them into great confusion. Moody repeated his charge, which entirely dispersed them for that time.

"About sunset, the enemy sent a couple of flags into each of our forts, demanding an immediate surrender, or we should all be put to the sword. General George Clinton, who commanded in Fort Montgomery, returned for answer, 'that the latter was preferable to the former, and that he should not surrender the fort.'

"General James Clinton, who commanded in Fort Clinton, answered the demand in the same manner. A few minutes after the flags had returned the enemy commenced a very heavy firing, which was answered by our army. The dusk of the evening, together with the smoke and the rushing in of the enemy, made it impossible for us to distinguish friend from foe. This confusion gave us an opportunity of escaping through the enemy over the breastwork. Many escaped to the water's side, and got on board a scow and pushed off. Before she had got twice her length we grappled one of our tow-galleys, into which we all got, and crossed the river. We arrived safe at New Windsor, where in a few days after we were joined by some more of our army, who had escaped from the forts. By our returns we had lost about three hundred men. The enemy, as we afterwards understood, had one thousand killed,* among whom were eighteen captains and one or two field officers, besides a great number of wounded.

* * * * *

"The command of the North river, as I before said, was a great object with the Americans as well as the enemy. The British therefore made every exertion to unite their northern and southern armies. A spy was dispatched from Sir Henry Clinton to obtain information of our situation. But providentially for us the spy was apprehended and the enemy's scheme frustrated. Their northern army was captured at Bennington, then Saratoga, on their way to Albany, principally by the New England militia, under the command of General Gates. I obtained a furlough to visit my family, but as our army was encamped near a meeting-house I was ordered to visit it and preach. At the opening of the next campaign General Clinton's brigade consisted of two regiments from New York, one from New England and one from New Jersey, none of which had a chaplain. I was therefore constituted chaplain to the brigade by General Clinton, and soon after commissioned as such by Congress.

"During this campaign the principal operations of the enemy were in Pennsylvania and New England. In the latter they

* The British official returns gave one hundred and fifty killed.—C. V. W.

burnt a part of Old Stratfield and attacked Danbury, when they were so warmly repulsed that with difficulty they escaped. At the close of the campaign General Clinton's brigade was ordered to take winter quarters in Albany. While we remained there a message came from our troops, which lay at Canajohari, to General Clinton, requesting to let me go and spend a little time with them. To this the general consented, and I went. When I got there they asked me to preach, and wished I would dwell a little more on politics than I commonly did. In one of my discourses I took the words of Moses to his father-in law: "*Come, go thou with us, and we will do thee good, for he that seeketh my life, seeketh thy life, but with us thou shalt be in safe guard.*" About this time, the western expedition was meditated, to be conducted by General Sullivan. General Maxfield, of New Jersey was to go up the Susquehanna, and form a junction with General Clinton, and General Banis' brigade from New England was to go to Otsego, at the head of the Susquehanna, and wait for orders, and to come down the river with flat-bottomed boats which were for the conveyance of the troops and provisions.

"Accordingly one hundred and eight boats were provided, and went up the North and Mohawk rivers to Canajoharie. From thence, they were carried through woods and swamp sixteen miles to Otsego, which joins the Susquehanna. While some of the army were cutting and preparing the road for the conveyance of the boats, the General sent others to dam the outlet, which was so effectually done that the whole lake was raised three or four feet. -We camped at Otsego for five or six weeks previous to our receiving orders for marching. We lay here on the fourth of July, and the officers insisted on my preaching, which I did from these words:

"This day shall be a memorial unto you throughout your generations." On this occasion the soldiers behaved with the most decency that I ever knew them during the war. Some of them usually absented themselves from worship on Lord's day, and the only punishment they were subjected to was the digging of stumps, which, in some instances, had a good effect. Our troops, both officers and privates, grew extremely impatient of

remaining so inactive, fearing the campaign would fall through. The General informed me that he had received orders to move, and that he should do it on the next Monday. He requested me not mention it till after service next day, which was Sunday. I preached to them from these words, "*Being ready to depart on the morrow.*" As soon as service was closed the General rose up and ordered each captain to appoint a certain number of men out of his company to draw the boats from the lake and string them along the Susquehanna, below the dam, and load them, that they might be ready to depart the next morning. Notwithstanding the dam had been open several hours, yet the swell it had occasioned in the river served to carry the boats over the shoals and flats, which would have been impossible otherwise. It was at that time very dry; it was, therefore, a matter of astonishment to the inhabitants down the river for about an hundred miles what could have occasioned such a freshet in the river. The soldiers marched on both sides of the river, excepting the invalid, who went in the boats with the baggage and provision.

"In a few days we formed a junction at Cayuga, with the troops from below. The General calculated the route and the time it would consequently take them, examined the provision and finally concluded to form a garrison, leave all the baggage and provision (excepting that in charge of Colonel Buttee) and proceed with two or three pieces of light cannon for the place of destination. The next day we had a little skirmish with the Indians, who we believed had secretly watched the motions of both divisions of our army. We marched for Newton, where the different nations, of Indians under their two chiefs, Buttee and Brant, had collected and ambuscaded. General Sullivan, by some of his spies, gained information of this the evening before, and, therefore, planned the attack for next morning. Sullivan, with his division and cannon, was to march up and attack, while General Poor, with his regiment, should march to the right and take possession of a mountain where it was judged the main body of the Indians lay, General Clinton to advance further to the right and station himself at the back of the mountain to head the enemy if they

were routed. We pursued our orders till forced by an impasseable defile to go nearly into General Poor's route. Many of the enemy by this means escaped. One circumstance prevented our gaining a complete victory; our orders were not put in execution where the attack was made by General Sullivan. He commenced with a heavy firing from his cannon which created a general alarm among the Indians. This we learnt from two prisoners whom we took; they also told us that the instant the first cannon was fired they broke their ranks and took to running, although Buttee and Brant ordered them to stop.

"When our army collected we saw ourselves surrounded by a large field of Indian corn, pumpkins, squashes, beans, etc., which was no unpleasant sight to soldiers who were as hungry as we were. Here General Sullivan displayed his generalship by putting the army on half allowance, that we might more effectually secure the victory by pursuing the Indians. Our success and the exhortations of the officers induced the soldiery to a cheerful compliance, and they consequently sent up a loud huzza! An Irishman observing this, said he had 'been a long time in the British army and some time in the service of America, but he had never heard soldiers cry huzza for half allowance before, however as they all had he would.' To this place we brought several of our boats, and from here they were sent back to convey some wounded soldiers and corn to the garrison. On our return the Indians that were settled on Cayuga and Tioga were apprised of our approach, and had left those two places, leaving behind them an old squaw, and a young one to take care of her. The General destroyed the town, but first ordered her into a wigwam and forbid any one hurting her or her wigwam, and also left a note on the door to that effect.

We understood that in going to the Genesee we had to go through a considerable town. The general sent off a lieutenant and sergeant with twenty men to make discoveries, and to return that night. Instead of returning, they wished to try the convenience of an Indian wigwam, and therefore tarried all night. The Indians hearing of this, formed an ambuscade between them and the army, which our men did not discover till

they were trapped. One of our men, by name Murphy, cleared himself from them, shot an Indian who attempted to oppose him, and brought us the information. The General put the army in motion; but before we arrived to the relief our men, we were stopped by a rivulet and were obliged to throw a bridge across it. While this was doing, the General stationed sentinels beyond the men who were at work and nearly within gun-shot of the Indians. In crossing the bridge, they shot one or two of our men; one of our sentinels, a daring fellow, saw a cluster of them rise from their concealment, and knowing it was impossible for him to escape from them, hallooed and waved his hat as though our army were nigh him. This alarmed them so, that they arose and ran, leaving their baggage, &c., behind them. We crossed the bridge, but had not marched far before night overtook us. We were obliged to camp. The distance between us and the Genesee flats was but small. Next morning we set off on our march, crossed the Genesee, and marched seven miles to a large Indian town. Here we discovered that the Indians had massacred our Lieutenant Boyd and the sergeant, and had burnt down the huts. Among the ruins of the hut we found a number of human bones which we supposed were those of Boyd's scout taken in the skirmish, and of their own men who were killed or wounded. Here we encamped for the night. In the morning we heard the guns from the British garrison. We discovered amazing fields of corn not yet gathered, which our army destroyed. It was supposed that the Indians were gone to the British garrison, and that they concluded our intention was for the garrison. In the afternoon our army wheeled about, and General Clinton was ordered to encamp at the Genesee and wait for our division to come up. Sullivan's division encamped in a large corn-field. Our division marched with all the dispatch they could, being amazingly weak and emaciated by their half allowance and green corn. We returned near to the garrison at Cayuga. The garrison came out to meet us. The next day we had a great feast and there arranged matters for our return to Easton. But here I must not forget to mention a circumstance peculiarly pleasing to me. Two or three young soldiers were under

great distress of mind concerning their souls and frequently came to see and converse with me."

Mr. Gano obtained a furlough, he visited his family, and was taken ill, but after a few weeks joined the army, which was encamped near Newberry for the winter, which proved a very severe one.

The narrative continues. "The operations of the enemy at this time were principally at the southward, where General Gates and the southern militia opposed them with no very great success. General Gates after his defeat was succeeded by General Green, who gave new life and vigor to the militia. About this time General Washington collected his army in the neighborhood of the British at New Jersey. This excited the wonder of everybody.

Does he intend to make a forcible attack on the British in New York? was the general question. Neither did the enemy understand his movements. General Washington had large ovens erected which confirmed the opinion of his intended operation against the enemy at and about New York.

"The period now arrived of a forced march of the combined army of French and Americans to Williamsburg, in Va. They marched through New Jersey and Pennsylvania into Virginia, and came in the rear of Lord Cornwallis the same day that the French fleet arrived and blockaded the British at Gloster Point. After a siege in which the whole British force in that quarter was reduced, General Washington moved his army. This movement was so sudden and unexpected to me that I was totally unprepared for it. I had with me only one shift of linen, of which I informed General Clinton, requesting leave of absence to get more, but to this he objected, and said, 'I must go on with them at all events.' When we arrived at Newark I found an old lady who had been a member of my church in New York. I told her my situation, and she furnished me with what was useful for the campaign.

"From Newark we marched to Baltimore; then General Clinton's aid was taken sick, and I was ordered to stay with him until he was able to come after the army. The major's anxiety to follow the army retarded his recovery. In a day or two we

set out, but he was obliged to lay by, and we did not reach the army until the British capitulated. However we partook of the joy with our brethren. Matters being adjusted, the general ordered the return of the army."

Mr. Gano returned home, where he remained for a short time, and then joined the army, which was encamped at Newburg. He continues, "We erected some huts and a place for public worship on Lord's days. We had three services a day and preached in rotation, one from each brigade. We continued here during the winter, and had frequent reports that the British were negotiating a peace, which occasioned expresses being sent to and from the British general at New York and General Washington.

"At length, in November, 1783, the British evacuated New York and General Washington entered the city with his army. The army was soon after disbanded, and we poor ruined Yorkers returned to our disfigured houses. My house needed some repairs and wanted some new furniture, for the enemy plundered a great many articles."

The Baptist meeting-house had been used for a horse stable, and was almost in ruins. But as soon as the sanctuary could be decently cleaned, Mr. Gano rallied his people and preached to them from the words: "*Who is left among you who saw this house in her first glory; and how do ye see it now?*"

In his narrative he says, "We collected of our church about thirty-seven members out of upwards of two hundred. Some were dead and others scattered into almost every part of the Union. Some had turned farmers, but the most of these returned to the city. The Lord looked graciously upon us, we soon had a large congregation, numbers were sensibly convicted and many were brought to bow to King Jesus."

An interesting incident in his chaplaincy is related by Ruttenbeer in his history of Newburg. "News was received that hostilities had ceased and that the preliminary articles of peace were settled, and on April 19th, 1783, Washington proclaimed peace from the 'New Building,' and called on the chaplains with the several brigades to render thanks to God. Both banks of the Hudson were lined by the patriot hosts, with drums and

fifes, burnished arms and floating banners. At high noon thirteen guns from Fort Putnam awoke the echoes of the Highlands, and the army fired a volley. At that moment the hosts of freedom bowed before God in prayer, after which a hymn of thanksgiving floated from all voices to the eternal throne. This building was not Washington's headquarters, but a large room of a public assemblies sometimes called "The Temple," located in New Windsor, between Newburg and West Point.

Thatcher says in his *Journal*, "that when the touching scene occurred the proclamation made from the steps was followed by three huzzas, and prayer was offered to the Almighty Ruler of the world by Reverend John Gano and an anthem was performed by voices and instruments.

"After these services the army returned to quarters and spent the day in suitable festivities.

"Then at sundown the signal gun of Fort Putnam called the soldiers to arms and another volley of joy rang all through the lines.

"This was three times repeated, cannon discharges followed with the flashing of thousands of fire-arms, and the beacons from the hill-tops, no longer harbingers of danger, lighted up the gloom and rolled on the tidings of peace through New England and shed their radiance on the blood-stained field of Lexington. Every patriotic Christian heart in the nation joined in the thanksgiving to which this patriot Baptist pastor gave expression in the presence of his immortal Commander-in-Chief."

Mr. Gano was born in 1727 and died in 1804. "He lived to a good old age, served his generation according to the will of God, saw his posterity multiplying around him, his country independent, free and happy, the church of Christ for which he labored advancing, and thus he closed his eyes in peace, his heart expanding with the sublime hope of immortality and heavenly bliss."

CORNELIA VAVASOUR WASHBURN.

MRS. HENRY LEWIS POPE.

Sarah Lloyd Moore Ewing Pope, of the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, was appointed Regent of Louisville on the fifteenth day of September, 1891, by the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. Mrs. Pope is descended from William Moore, of Pennsylvania, who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence as President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War, Council of Safety and of the Board of War, Captain-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Of Mrs. Pope's great-great-grandfather is written, in the "History of Pennsylvania, by Thomas F. Gordon, from the discovery of America to the Declaration of Independence." The tenth of July, 1695, by the death of Thomas Lloyd, the proprietary and province lost an able and valued counsellor. He was of an ancient and respectable family of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and had been educated at the University of Oxford. His learning, wisdom and affability, opened for him a path to distinction and fortune in his native country. But having attached himself to the Society of Friends, the persecutions he endured led him to seek an asylum with the early settlers in Pennsylvania. Meek and unostentatious, he shrank from public employment, and, though in office from the foundation of the society, he served with reluctance, and only at the earnest solicitation of the proprietary and his fellow citizens. A mild and firm minister, a virtuous and unassuming citizen, distinguished for his love of piety and decorum, he died surrounded by his friends, rejoicing in the life he had lived, without complaining of death or expressing a hope or fear of futurity." The Republican Court mentions that his grandson, Thomas Lloyd Moore, was a very elegant military man of that time. Mrs. Pope was twice married. First to "Nathaniel Burwell Marshall," grandson of Chief Justice

John Marshall. On the eleventh of January, 1891, when she organized her chapter, it was named the "John Marshall Chapter." Her second husband, Mr. Henry Lewis Pope, is related to the Washingtons. Mr. Pope's father, William Pope, although only seventeen years old, fought during the last two years of the Revolutionary war, and Mr. Pope remembers with pleasure the long talks about it, between himself and neighbors, old soldiers, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Mrs. Pope's father, Dr. Urban E. Ewing, was also of revolutionary descent. When he died a celebrated man wrote of him: "He was not only an old-school physician, but a gentleman of the old school. He was courteous, but his courtesy was of the heart, not of the surface. No unfair advantage did he ever take of a rival, and no one ever heard him speak ill of any man. When his conscience forbade to praise, he remained scrupulously silent. Well may the Kentucky school be proud that he was her friend." Doctor Lunsford, senior, wrote of him: "Dr. Ewing set his face, when a young practitioner, against the erroneous doses of calomel which it was once fashionable to give. He was hardly better known in the works of his profession than among those who direct the public interests of our city, and in every sphere his clear, sound understanding gave him great influence." The Reverend Finis Ewing, a great uncle of Mrs. Pope, founded the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mrs. Pope, a devoted Episcopalian, is proud of the patriotism and piety of these relatives, who were so truly God's people. When preaching the funeral sermon of George Washington Ewing, the Reverend David Morton, of the Methodist Episcopal church, said: "To-day we do honor to the last of the Ewings. Only the descendants who bear other names are left. For the first time in a hundred years the name disappears from the annals of Logan county, and to the inquiry, 'where are the Ewings?' the answer comes back 'all gone.'" "All gone." Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, is a relative of this family.

Mrs. Pope is the worthy daughter of her many illustrious ancestors. A lady of the old school training, gentle, affectionate and stately, she displays a remarkable strength of character

and energy of action for one who has led an easy luxurious life. Her delicate conscience and strong sense of responsibility made her averse to an idle waste of time even amid the excitement of a gay society in which she ever took the lead. Being by natural rights one of the queens of social life in the beautiful city of her birth and her long residence, she has ever exercised other queenly gifts of charity and hospitality, that inspire love as well as respect. Her patriotic spirit was warmly aroused at the first inception of our organization, and her unfailing zeal has resulted in the establishment of a most prosperous and important chapter in Louisville. At the recent Congress, Mrs. Buckner, the State Regent, having been elected a Vice-President General of the National Society, Mrs. Pope was unanimously elected to fill her place as Regent of the State of Kentucky.

M. S. H.





ANCESTRY OF
MRS. S. L. M. E. POPE.

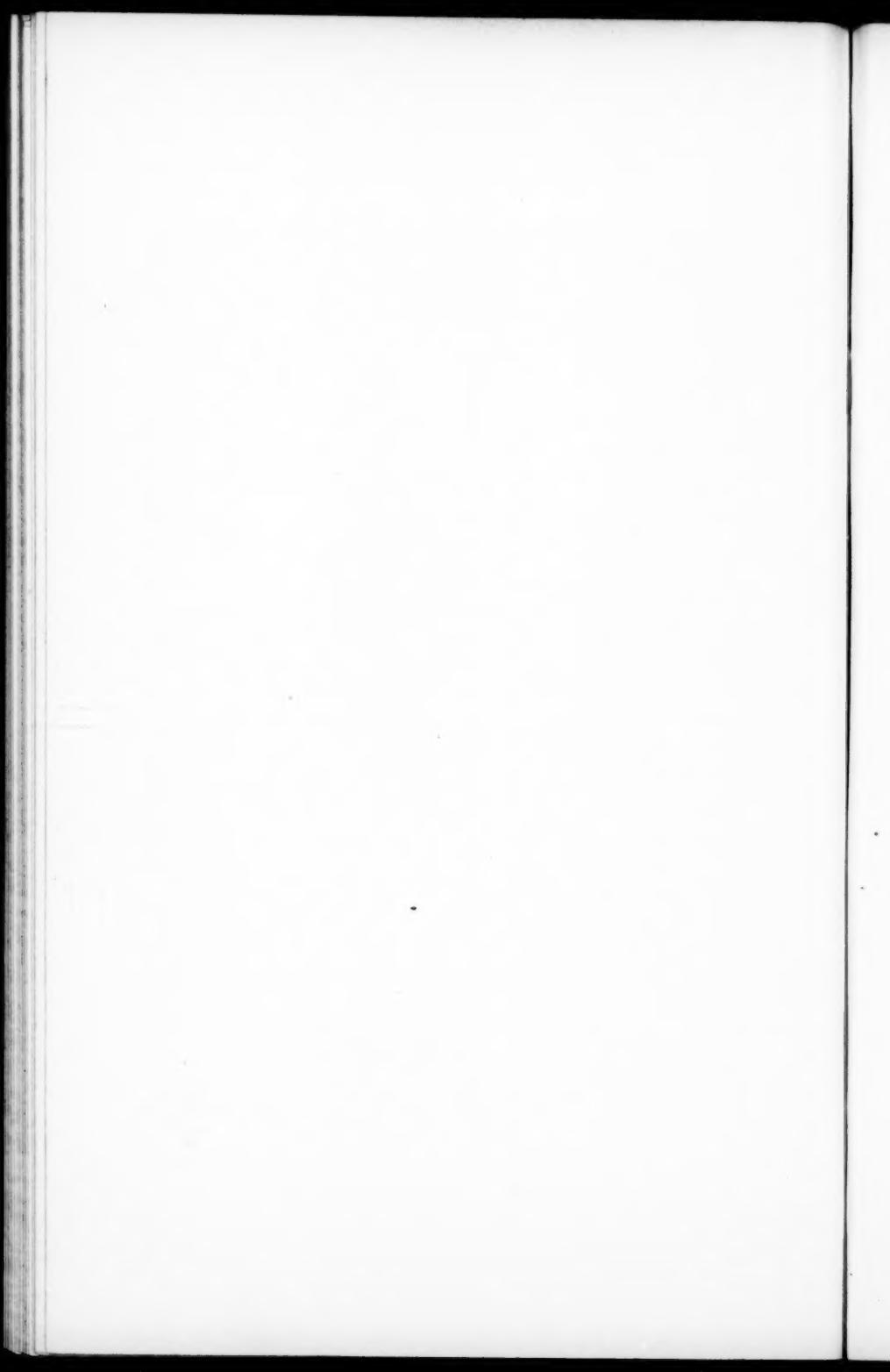
Condensed history of some of my ancestors.

My great-grandfather was His Excellency, William Moore. During the Revolution he was President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. My grandfather was his younger son, and disgusted with the law of Primogeniture, which gave to his brother, Thomas Lloyd Moore, the estate when his father died, came west to Louisville, purchasing property on both sides of the Ohio river. In Louisville he married Catharine Allen, a beautiful Virginian, and the only child born to them was my mother, Sarah Lloyd Robert Moore. The portraits of these beautiful women painted by Jewett are in my drawing-room. M. H. Jewett was the distinguished Kentucky artist, whose work is still much admired.

My great aunt, Elizabeth Moore, sister of my grandfather, Robert Karney Moore, married the Marquis Barbe de Marbois, who was born at Metz in 1745. In 1779 he came to America, as Secretary of Legation under Chevalier de la Luzerne, and when that minister returned to France in 1784, he became Charge d'affairs, in which capacity he continued in this country



SARAH LOYD MOORE EWING POPE,
REGENT OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.



till promoted to the place of Intendent of Hispanola in 1785, a period six years.

In the United States he is known as an author by his History of Louisiana and a work on the Treason of Benedict Arnold. Elizabeth, his wife, had one daughter who married the Duke of Plaisance, son of Le Brun, one of Napoleon's colleagues in the Consulate.

Madame, the Duchess de Plaisance, built a palace in Athens in which she resided till her death, when the relatives in this country inherited her estates.

The nuptials of M. de Marbois and Elizabeth Moore were celebrated in June, 1784. The ceremony was performed in the minister's chapel, and in the evening by Parson White at the residence of her father, Governor Moore. Washington wrote the Marquis on this occasion: "It was with great pleasure I received from your own pen an account of the agreeable and happy connection you were about to form with Miss Moore. Though you have given many proofs of your predilection and attachment to this country, yet this last may be considered not only a great and tender one, but as the most pleasing and lasting one. The accomplishments of the lady, and her connections, cannot fail to make it so. On this joyous event, accept, I pray you, the congratulations of Mrs. Washington and myself, who cannot fail to participate in whatever contributes to the felicity of yourself or your amiable consort, with whom we both have the happiness of an acquaintance, and to whom and the family we beg leave to present our compliments. With very great esteem and regard, and an earnest desire to prove myself worthy of your friendship, I have the honor to be &c., &c." In 1834 the following obituary appeared in the Paris newspapers:

"Died in the beginning of last month, at her seat near Gisors, in France, Elizabeth De Marbois, wife of Marquis Barbe de Marbois, formerly Charge d'Affairs and Consul General of France in the United States, and lately First President of the French Court of Accounts. Madam de Marbois was the daughter of his Excellency William Moore, who, who towards the close of the Revolutionary war, was the President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth.

"She was married to M. Barbe de Marbois in the year 1784. She was a lady of great beauty, talents and accomplishments ; and shone in the first ranks of society.

"In August, 1797, on learning the decree of banishment pronounced against her husband, she resolved to accompany him, and hurried to Blois, where he was in prison; but she was not allowed to participate in his misfortunes. She fainted in the court yard on seeing him depart in an iron cage, in which he was enclosed with sixteen others. From that moment to the time of her death, she remained in a state of profound melancholy. The King and Queen of the French have sent to M. D. Marbois a message of condolence on his loss."

SALLIE MOORE EWING POPE,
Regent D. A. R.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.



PRISCILLA'S CHOICE.

(Continued.)

VI.

Priscilla did not recover herself sufficiently to know the circumstances of her flight with the British soldier until she had been placed in a comfortable bed for some hours. Her mind then began to trace a sequence of events, and she tried to understand whereshe was, and how she came there. She realized that she had been well cared for, and knew she must now be free from the control of the savages. The room she occupied was tightly closed, the windows covered with boards excluded all light, but two sperm candles, in silver candlesticks, lighted the apartment and exposed its luxurious furnishings; the unfamiliar aspect of these surroundings again bewildered her as she struggled to collect her thoughts. She arose from the bed, and found on a table a good meal awaiting her, and, as she had a consuming thirst, she seized a glass of milk and drank it with avidity. She ate a crust of bread, then walked aimlessly about the room for a moment, when her eye fell upon the door, and suddenly the scenes of the morning returned. She ran to the door under an impulse to go home to her mother; she found herself locked in. The noise she made in her effort to open the door had attracted attention, for she heard footsteps approaching. The door was opened and Captain King stood before her. A glance at him cleared her mind. "Traitor!" she exclaimed, "traitor to your country and your friends; where have you brought me? Why did you not take me to the fort among my friends? Let me out of this place, immediately, that I may go home and share my mother's fate. Open this door; you have no right, even by the cruel laws of war, to imprison a woman."

"Priscilla, I entreat you to be calm enough to listen to me a few minutes; your life and liberty depend upon it; if that does not influence you, at least consider me, for my life is in peril with your own. If the savages hear you, and they are near at

hand, both your fate and mine are sealed ; my scalp will appease them so far as I am concerned, but your fate will be worse, for they seek you to carry you into captivity."

Priscilla withdrew as Captain King approached her, and, standing erect and firm, she said, calmly : "To be a prisoner among savages is it seems in these times the hard fate of war, but to be held in bondage by one I had thought a man of honor is worse than death."

"Priscilla," he replied, "you are doing me a great injustice ; you are not my prisoner ; this door was locked, not to hold you here so much, as to keep these savages out—it is open now, you are free to walk out to certain captivity or death. I tried to save you and your mother last night. You would not believe—do, I entreat you, listen to me now, and consent to remain quietly here for a few days, where I can protect you, and then I can furnish you an escort to go where you will."

An expression of despair settled on Priscilla's face, and she said in a tone of suppressed emotion, "Tell me at least where I am, and how far from the fort?"

"You are in my house, Priscilla," he said, "and not far, as you know, from your own home. I fear you will not believe me when I say that it grieves me to tell you that your friends in the fort can no longer protect you ; they have all surrendered as prisoners of war. Colonel Zebelon Butler escaped before the surrender and took his wife with him. Mr. Hiram Layton and his family are all gone. We have done everything we could, Priscilla, to restrain these wild beasts, the Indians, but it was impossible to control them." "Forgive me, Priscilla," he continued, entreatingly, "for pity's sake forgive me, for being loyal to my King and my country ; my principle is as high and firm as yours ; let us forget this difference and think only of what concerns us personally. You know, you must have known for many months that I love you, that I could give my life to spare you the least suffering, and now, Priscilla, if you will only allow me to care for you, it will be but a few days until I can provide not only complete protection for you, but every comfort and every luxury to be found in this country. Listen to me, Priscilla, do not turn away, do not disregard what I say, but grant me a fair hearing. Captain King—"

"Stop; do not add another word," said Priscilla, her courage and self-possession returning to her, "your offers of protection are an insult. There is but one thing you can do to make amends for the deception of all these months, and that is to send me into the American lines to my friends, or my father, if he can be found."

The officer turned white with disappointment and rage, then a sudden idea seemed to come to him and he turned to Priscilla and said in a tone of humble apology and entreaty, "Forgive me, my dear young lady, you misunderstand me. If I have presumed to talk of love at such a time as this, it is because of the urgency of the case. Only consent to be my wife; we have a chaplain here, the ceremony can be performed immediately; this will give you a protector, and I swear to you that I will not annoy you in this trying time, if you wish it. As soon as it is safe, I will send you to find your father; we will have his blessing, and who knows but we may induce him to leave this unhappy country with us. Oh! Priscilla, my dear, dear girl, only consent to this and you shall do just as you please."

A look of scorn flitted for a moment over Priscilla's face, but the severity of her grief for her mother, and the desperate position in which she was placed, bore upon her too heavily to allow such a feeling to linger; her anger, too, died away even as she listened, but her courage grew stronger and her spirit gradually arose to meet the difficulties before her. She pressed her hands on her heart to repress the cry of anguish that threatened, and bracing herself, as it were, she quickly made her plans even while Captain King urged his suit. When he paused for an answer, she said, with quiet dignity:

"This is no time to talk of love and marriage, that is out of the question; will you tell me then what you intend to do with me since it seems that I am at your mercy?"

"Foolish girl," he said, bitterly; "your folly led to the murder of your mother, and now you would rush madly on to a worse fate. This I shall not permit. I shall see that you are safe, and will hope that one of your character will learn to appreciate my motive. Do not fear that I will annoy you, the old woman who has waited on you is trustworthy and she is

entirely at your service. I cannot disguise from you the fact that you are still in peril from the savages, who seem possessed with demons. A message will bring me to you at any moment —farewell."

When he passed out, Priscilla listened and heard him turn the key—this was the final act which brought her tortured spirit under full control. Her whole attention was now concentrated on the means of escape. She thought of the savages with a thrill of despair, but it was the despair of the martyr who sees release before him—death seemed to Priscilla a thing to be courted, and she believed that it was death which the Indians would inflict.

She examined first the door and window, and to her great relief she found the last was fastened down with nails and that the outside boards were made into a regular shutter with inside hooks, those nails she felt sure she could withdraw. It was a laborious and wearisome task, but after hours of experimenting with every available article in the room, she succeeded in loosening them. She then waited impatiently for the darkness of night, and on its first approach, without fear or hesitation she cautiously opened the window and climbed to the sill, and then let herself down, skillfully hanging by her hands and dropping several feet to the ground in the soft, damp grass unharmed; she lay still for some minutes to assure herself that she was not yet missed, and then crept along the ground, concealing herself from place to place behind the shrubbery and trees until she reached the road. Taking a glance hurriedly up and down she felt assured that she knew the exact locality, and then moved directly to her own home where she had resolved to go, for she still had a hope of finding some one whom she knew there, or in the neighborhood. She hurried across the road and kept in the fields or the woods, stopping from time to time to conceal herself and listen for any sign of friend or foe. The deadly stillness of farms and forest oppressed her with a renewed sense of calamity, but she resolutely put aside every sensation but the intense desire to escape from the man who sought her for his wife.

When she arrived at the out-lying meadow and adjoining

woodland of her father's farm a sudden hope took possession of her as the familiar aspect of things brought a return of natural sensation. She ran almost breathlessly forward to reach the house, where she felt there would at least be the comfort of home, even though it was desolate.

Alas, for the women of Wyoming! They had not where to lay their heads. Priscilla soon found herself stumbling over the ruins of the burned barns of the farm, and a few steps onward up the slope toward the house showed her a few charred logs that remained of this once happy home; she there threw herself on the ground beside them and gave way to the anguish they revived. But, with the young, grief brings its own reaction, and Priscilla was not one to cherish a hopeless sorrow. As she recalled the last hours spent with her mother, there came to her suddenly a vivid picture of their mysterious visit to the stable and the concealment of Jack in the secluded glen. "O, my God, she thought, can it be that this forethought of my beloved mother is to help me in this desperate strait, can these savage creatures have overlooked the spring-house in their work of destruction?" Gliding like a spirit around the winding path, and through the bit of forest that secreted the spring-house from the homestead, she clapped her hands with a sudden joy when she saw the unharmed roof below her; too much excited to walk steadily she stumbled from stone to stone down the little pathway and almost fell against the barred door. Jack stamped impatiently within, and she laughed softly as she called to him. But the house was securely locked and barred. With no keys to be had, it was difficult to quiet herself sufficiently to consider how she would gain entrance. She had to retrace her steps to the barns, where, in her search for some of the tools or farming implements, she discovered an axe with which she managed to break the lock.

VII.

When Prescilla had mounted her good horse, a knowledge of the roads enabled her to make rapid progress toward the neighboring settlements, where she felt sure of meeting patriotic friends who would help her forward, for her one thought now was to find General Washington's army and join her father.

Day and night she traveled on her trusty horse, enduring hardships, hunger, exposure and fatigue, meeting sometimes with kindness and sympathy, but oftener with suspicion and harshness, for few women believed it was necessary for a beautiful young girl to travel alone through such a country.

She soon learned to avoid the villages or compact settlements, as in these she found herself an object of curiosity and suspicion. Therefore when she drew near Grovetown and heard at a distance the sound of a drum, and some indication of a settlement, she stopped in the wood and concluded to wait for twilight to enter and seek food and shelter, although she was exhausted and hungry. The interest in her first escape from the Tory, Captain King, and the ardent hope she entertained of soon getting some trace of her father had sustained her for some days, but now hope had grown fainter hour by hour, and the reaction and langor of continued disappointment began to wear upon her strength.

As it would be some hours before dark, she tethered her horse in a clear expanse of the forest and, wrapping her blanket about her, lay down at the foot of a large oak tree and fell into the heavy slumber of exhaustion.

The military commotion in the little town of Groveton was caused by a recruiting party; a Continental officer had been there for some days drumming up recruits for the army with some success. He was marching them about the town well mounted on borrowed horses with drum and fife as an incentive to others to join them. A citizen on horseback rode up to the officer in command, when the squad of soldiers were called to a halt, and advised him to go to an adjoining settlement, where he said there were men whom he thought would "go to the war, with a little persuasion."

The Captain, as his men called him, followed the suggestion and was soon hurrying along the highway with his men. A mile outside of the town, when pushing through a secluded part of the road as it wound about the forest trees and streams, one of the men called out, "Hallo, Captain! I guess we'll find a recruit somewhere about here."

"A horse with a woman's saddle, by jingo, and tethered fast;

no run-away about that; guess the woman must be around somewhere."

The Captain left the road, anxious to protect any woman where chance had led her, from the rude jests of the soldiers. One of the men came toward him and said :

"Bless your soul, Captain, if there ain't a pretty girl asleep here in the wood, and not a man nor another woman to be seen anywhere around."

"Well, if that is all, let her alone and we will go on our way."

"Now, sir, you want to just take a look at her, she looks sick-like, and maybe she needs help; its kinder queer to see a young thing like her alone here."

With this appeal the Captain followed the man further into the forest, and dismounting, bent over the little heap of blanket on the ground. The girl stirred uneasily as if moved by this close observation, and, as she turned, the Captain made an exclamation, and laid his hand gently on the girl's shoulder. "Priscilla," he said, "is it you, is it really you? what does this mean—pardon me if I have frightened you—I thought it was one I knew." For Priscilla had started in such terror, throwing the blanket over her head as she arose, that the officer concluded it was a delusion that led him to believe her to be Priscilla. She recovered herself in a few moments and remembered that here was an opportunity to make the inquiry that ever hovered on her lips. "Where is my father? Do you know Captain Stanhope? She threw the blanket aside and looked in the face of the waiting officer. One glance was sufficient. "Oh, Stephen, Stephen;" she exclaimed, seizing his arm with both hands before she could speak a word, "My father—where is my father?" "Priscilla, before I answer, you must tell me why you are here alone, where is your mother, why have you left the valley?" A few hurried words were sufficient to tell him the whole story. He gave his men a brief explanation and ordered them back to the town as an escort for the lonely girl. Arriving there he placed her with a woman whom knew to be cared for and rested until his return from the neighboring settlement.

Priscilla then readily consented to a hurried marriage with Stephen, and she accompanied him on the faithful Jack to the headquarters of the army, where her father was in General Morgan's Rifle Corps. We may surmise the sad meeting between father and daughter, the anxieties of the following years, all ending happily on the proclamation of peace, when John Stanhope, with his daughter and son-in-law returned to the Wyoming Valley.





OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Church of Our Father, corner Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893.

FIRST DAY.

The Second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened at the Church of Our Father, corner of Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, D. C., February 22nd, 1893, at 11 o'clock, the Vice-President General presiding, Mrs. William D. Cabell in the chair.

The Vice-President-General, Mrs. WILLIAM D. CABELL: Will the ladies of the Second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution come to order. The Chaplain-General will now open the proceedings by leading us in prayer.

Now let us all unite in prayer:

Mrs. T. S. HAMLIN: Our heavenly Father, we come to Thee with grateful hearts at this hour, thanking Thee for what Thou hast done for us, and first of all, for life, that life which is so sweet, so joyous and which comes alone from Thee. We thank Thee, our heavenly Father that Thou hast spared these lives of ours through this year, and that Thou hast enabled us to give what service we can to Thee, to our fellowmen, and to our country. We thank Thee, our heavenly Father, that we are gathered here to-day, and we pray that at this hour and at this

moment Thou wouldest come into our midst and make one of our number. We thank Thee that in the presence of Thy Holy Spirit, Thou canst come into the hearts of each of us, and help us to do Thy holy will. It seems almost impossible that we can do the will of God, in that we are so weak, so insignificant; yet, our heavenly Father, Thou hast taught us that we can do it, and we ask Thee to come into all of our hearts and enable us to do it. We thank Thee, our Father, for what our eyes have seen and what our ears have heard. We thank Thee that in the persons of our foremothers, we have seen that Thou didst come into their hearts, and that they did do Thy will. They were the instruments in Thy hands in doing what has been such a benefit to the world in spreading thy cause throughout the world; and we have faith to believe that through us and our children, and our Nation, the whole world is to become free in the truth—in the establishment of Thy word, which alone can make it free. Our dear heavenly Father, we ask Thy special blessing on this Congress. Thou must have a mission for us: help us to fulfill it, and help us to so govern our hearts that we may realize that we are but instruments in Thy hands, and as instruments in Thy hands, dear Father, we leave all with Thee. Bless each one of us, and give us strength to do our duties. And now, dear Father, we come to Thee with grief that is in our hearts. We thank thee for the life our beloved President, for the example she was to us, and for her glorious death in Thee. Most of all, we pray for the family that has been bereft. Thou alone art the Comforter. May their hearts be comforted, and may they have Thy blessing which we beg Thou wilt grant to each one of us. We ask it all for Jesus' sake. Amen!

The CHAIR: The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials will now make her report.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Madam President: Your Committee on Credentials has the honor to report that the Continental Congress is by law composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States. Each Chapter which has more than fifty members may elect a

delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent for each fifty members or fraction of twenty-five. (Constitution, Article V).

Under these rules, your Committee report the following National officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents and delegates. For the sake of convenience, all officers of the Board, Chapter Regents and Delegates are arranged according to States alphabetically, as follows:

California.

Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Vice-President Gen'l.

Sequoia Chapter.

Mrs. Cornelia A. Crux, Delegate.

Connecticut.

Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, State Regent.

New London Chapter.

Mrs. William S. Chappell, Chapter Regent.

Norwalk Chapter.

Mrs. E. J. Hill, Chapter Regent.

James Wadsworth Chapter (Middletown).

Mrs. Catharine C. Elmer, Delegate.

Ruth Wylly's Chapter (Hartford).

Mrs. John M. Holcomb, Chapter Regent.

Miss Mary K. Talcott, Delegate.

Miss Caroline D. Bissell, Delegate.

Ruth Heart Chapter (Meriden).

Mrs. Levi E. Coe, Chapter Regent.

District of Columbia.

Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice-P. Gen'l presiding.

Mrs. Beverly Kennon, District Regent.

Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. A. W. Greely, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. M. G. Devereux, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. Rosa W. Smith, Cor. Sec'y General.
 Miss Eugenia Washington, Registrar General.
 Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Registrar General.
 Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Historian General.
 Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General.

Mary Washington Chapter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Chapter Regent.
 Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, Delegate.
 Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Delegate.
 Mrs. R. J. Walker, Delegate.
 Mrs. Fannie W. Redding, Delegate.
 Mrs. Georgine H. F. Greenleaf, Delegate.

Dolly Madison Chapter.

Mrs. M. M. Hallowell, Chapter Regent.

Martha Washington Chapter.

Miss Lillian Pike, Chapter Regent.

Georgia—Atlanta Chapter.

Mrs. Albert Cox, Chapter Regent.
 Mrs. Dora Adams Hopkins, Delegate.
 Miss Junia McKinley, Delegate.

Augusta Chapter.

Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries, Delegate.
 Mrs. Lucia Caswell, Alternate.

Athens Chapter.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Delegate.

Oglethorpe Chapter (Columbus.)

Miss Annie C. Benning, Chapter Regent.

Pulaski Chapter (Griffin).

Mrs. E. A. Hill, Chapter Regent.

Xavier Chapter (Rome).

Mrs. J. A. Rounsville, Alternate.

Illinois.

Mrs. Effie R. Osborne, State Regent.

Chicago Chapter.

Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Franklin Beckwith, Delegate.

Mrs. William Thayer Brown, Delegate.

Indiana.

Mrs. Henry Blount, Vice-President Gen'l.

Kentucky.

Mrs. Mary Desha, Vice-President Gen'l.

John Marshall Chapter (Louisville).

Mrs. Henry L. Pope, Chapter Regent.

Maryland.

Mrs. Frank O. Sinclair, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. A. Leo. Knott, State Regent.

Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. Alice K. Blount, Chapter Regent.

Miss Mary Stickney Hall, Delegate.

Frederick Chapter.

Mrs. John Ritchie, Chapter Regent.

Massachusetts.—Warren and Prescott Chapter (Boston).

Mrs. Ida F. Miller, Alternate.

Mrs. Albert E. Pillsbury, Delegate.

Mercy Warren Chapter (Springfield).

Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, Alternate.

Michigan.

Mrs. O. H. Tittman, Treasurer General.

Missouri.

Mrs. George H. Shields, Rec. Secy. General.

Mrs. Francis M. Cockrell, State Regent.

New Jersey.

Mrs. Georgia E. Shippen, State Regent.

Princeton Chapter.

Mrs. J. Thompson Swann, Chapter Regent.

Nova Caesaria Chapter (Newark).

Mrs. David H. Depue, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. H. A. Mather, Delegate.

Miss Dora Smith, Delegate.

Monmouth Chapter.

Mrs. Kate S. Roosevelt, Chapter Regent.

Cape May Chapter.

Mrs. Dianna K. Powell, Chapter Regent.

New York.

Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, Vice-President-Gen'l.

Mrs. John R. Putnam, Vice-President-Gen'l.

New York City Chapter.

Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Delegate.

Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Delegate.

Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson, Delegate.

Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton Delegate.

Buffalo Chapter.

Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Chapter Regent.

Wiltwyck Chapter (Kingston).

Miss M. I. Forsyth, Chapter Regent.

Ohio.

Mrs. Helen V. Boynton, Vice-President-Gen'l.

Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, State Regent.

Youngstown Chapter.

Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor, Chapter Regent.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland).

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Chapter Regent.

Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent.

Pittsburg Chapter.

Miss Darlington, Alternate.

Miss Kate C. McKnight, Delegate.

Miss Julia Harding, Delegate.

Miss Sara O. Burgin, Delegate.

Wyoming Valley Chapter.

Mrs. Katherine S. McCartney, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Isaac Platt Hand, Delegate.

Washington County Chapter.

Mrs. Helen C. Beaty, Chapter Regent.

Berks County Chapter.

Mrs. Murray Weidman, Chapter Regent.

Philadelphia Chapter.

Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Chapter Regent.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Lehigh County).

Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chapter Regent.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster County).

Miss Lillian S. Evans, Chapter Regent.

Rhode Island.

Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent.

Gaspee Chapter.

Mrs. Amelia S. Knight, Delegate.

Mrs. Louisa L. Peck, Delegate.

Miss Mary A. Greene, Delegate.

Mrs. William W. White, Delegate.

Pawtucket Chapter.

Mrs. D. C. Sales, Delegate.

Woonsocket Chapter.

Mrs. Ellis, Delegate.

South Carolina.

Mrs. John Bacon, State Regent.

Vermont.

Mrs. T. S. Peck, State Regent.

Green Mountain Chapter No. 1.

Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, Chapter Regent.

Miss Mary Arthur, Delegate.

Green Mountain Chapter No. 2.

Mrs. Jesse Burdette, Chapter Regent.

Virginia.

Mrs. Marshall McDonald, Vice-President Gen'l.

Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent.

Old Dominion Chapter (Richmond).

Mrs. James Lyons, Delegate.

Miss Mary Lewis, Delegate.

Miss Lydia Pleasants, Delegate.

Charlottesville Chapter.

Mrs. Mary S. Smith, Chapter Regent.

Wisconsin.

Mrs. James S. Peck, State Regent.

The committee recommends that all State Regents, and all Chapter Regents who have not yet organized their Chapters with twelve members, as required by the Constitution, be admitted to the floor of Congress within the ribbon, but without the right to vote or participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

The committee also requests that if any delegate or regent

arrives, who is qualified to sit in the Congress, that she report to the committee and it be authorized to place her name on the rolls.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARY L. SHIELDS,
VIRGINIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. BOYNTON,

Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 22, 1893.*

Madam PRESIDENT: There is one point that I hope the ladies will carefully consider, and that is the recommendation in regard to the admission of State Regents and Chapter Regents, who have not yet organized their chapters, to the floor within the ribbon, but without the right to vote or participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

A DELEGATE: Madam President, I would like to ask what do the Chapter Regents with no chapters behind them represent?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: They represent the substance of things hoped for. (Laughter.)

Mrs. WALWORTH: I move that this recommendation be divided, because there are two distinct points expressed: One is the admission to the floor of the Regents; and the other, as I understand, is the privilege to deliberate. It seems to me exceedingly desirable that we should have expressions from all the ladies who have been from some special ability selected to come here at this time.

The CHAIR: The question is, shall the recommendation be divided?

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR: The motion has been made and seconded that State and Chapter Regents without organized chapters behind them be admitted to the floor within the ribbon.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I move that these Regents be allowed to participate in the deliberations of the Congress.

On a rising vote, the motion was not agreed to.

The CHAIR: The motion before you now is, that the report of the Committee on Credentials, as it now stands, be accepted.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mrs. Shields called the roll, and ninety names were responded to.

The CHAIR. The order of business as prepared for this Congress will now be submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Program, Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander read the program for Wednesday, as follows:

Wednesday, February 22d.

10.30 A. M. The Second Continental Congress will be called to order by Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice-President General, presiding.

Prayer, by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Report of the Committee on Credentials, Mrs. George H. Shields.

Roll call.

Order of Business, by Chairman of Committee on Program.

Address of Welcome, by the Vice-President General presiding.

Response, by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, State Regent of Rhode Island.

Reports of officers of the National Society.

Vice-President General presiding.

Vice-President General in charge of organization of Chapters, Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

Secretaries General: Recording, Mrs. George H. Shields; Corresponding, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.

Registrars General: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Treasurer General: Mrs. O. H. Tittmann.

Historian General: Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Surgeon General: Miss Clara Barton.

Chaplain General: Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

Vice-President General, Editor and Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY: Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

National Hymn, organ accompaniment by Miss Bertie Bailey.
Adjournment.

9 P. M. A reception to the Continental Congress, given by the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia Society, at the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President, at this point I move that the reading of the order of business shall be day by day, instead of all at once.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR. At this moment, as a matter of courtesy, ladies of the Congress, I will ask permission to say that the President of the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. McKee, have empowered me to convey to the Congress an invitation to an informal reception at the White House to be held at half after four o'clock to-morrow, Thursday. In view of the cloud of grief that rests over the White House, nothing more formal could be done. But both the President and his daughter feel deeply, in view of the great interest felt by Mrs. Harrison in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it would be agreeable to them, her husband and daughter, to extend this invitation to every member of the Congress, and the friends attending the Congress. It also includes the Advisory Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the President and his daughter, and that the invitation be accepted.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. CLARKE: I am instructed to present to each member of the Continental Congress an invitation card to a reception given by the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia Society this evening at the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: Madam President, I would like to read an invitation to the Congress:

"The American National Red Cross requests the pleasure of the company of the ladies of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to meet its officers and charter members, Friday evening, February 24th, 1893, at their convenience. Red Cross Headquarters, 17th & F. streets, N. W."

Miss EUGENIA Washington then read the following telegram:

"MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 22d, 1893.

To the Continental Congress, D. A. R.:

The 'Dolly Madison' Chapter greets the Continental Congress of 1893. All join in honoring the memory of the women of 1776."

The following letter was also read:

"The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in annual meeting assembled, greets the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Continental Congress. May both organizations co-operate in this magnificent work of kindling true American patriotism throughout our broad domain.

By Order of the Society.

A. HOWARD CLARK,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 22d, 1893."

The Vice-President-General, presiding, then addressed the Congress in words of welcome.*

The CHAIR: Before proceeding with the order of business accepted by the Congress, I desire to call your attention to the beautiful gift presented to the Society by Mrs. Wilbour, from the State of Rhode Island. This gavel, mounted in silver, is made from a portion of the wood taken from the room in which originated the plot to burn the British schooner, *Gaspee*. It has been fashioned into this gavel and set in silver, and is offered as a New Year's gift to the Society.

Mrs. LYONS: On behalf of this Congress, I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Wilbour for this beautiful gift.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIR: We will now proceed according to the regular order of business which calls for reports from the National Board of Management.

*The address of welcome by Mrs. William D. Cabell, Vice-President, presiding, and the response by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Regent of the State of Rhode Island, were published in the March number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL PRESIDING.

Ladies of the Second Continental Congress of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution:

In accordance with the precedent adopted at the first Congress of our Order, and following the legitimate construction borne by Article 11 of our By-Laws, the report of the National Board of Management will be submitted to you by the several officers in charge of the different departments pertaining to the management of the Society. The minutes of each meeting of the Board, since March 15, 1892, have been made known to you through the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. It only remains, therefore, for the presiding officer to bring before you in general terms the condition of our affairs and the outlook for our Society. Happy is the officer who, under such circumstances is called upon to report only peace, prosperity and great and apparently permanent growth. During the twelve months that have glided over us since we last gathered as sisters and co-laborers in this hall, there has been no check to our development, and with accession of numbers has come great increase of interest in the work of our society. A general development of appreciation of the true impulse of the association is not only felt among the members, but is reflected back to us from the mirror of public opinion wherein we can now, for the first time, view our image with reasonable satisfaction. For it is with us, my sisters, as with the rest of mankind, fortune favors the fortunate; wealth pours its treasures into the coffers of the rich; Hercules strengthens the shoulders able to bear their load. And we have proved ourselves able. Without assistance in the direction of their affairs, the ladies of our Society have in the course of these eventful twelve months organized Chapters in many States and brought them into efficient working order. The Board of Management has responded to every call upon it; has met in season and out of season without reference to the convenience of its members whenever its action was demanded by the interests it had to guard. A medium of communication between the Chapters and between the Chapters and the Board has been established in the form of a magazine,

which has been open to the discussion of every subject of interest to the Society. A scheme of literary work has been formulated and recommended to the Chapters. Some valuable books have been purchased, and some have been received and accepted as gifts. A large amount of historic material has been collected in the annals submitted to the Board and put on record on its books. We have learned to know our own strength and to feel acquainted with our members. The stronger minds among us begin to loom up above the level of so-called feminine uniformity. And this has been accomplished without detracting in the least from our womanliness of character and manner, without neglect of our domestic and social duties; without enrolling ourselves among any marked body of reformers; without embracing any startling ideas or innovations of whatsoever kind. We are now prepared to enter upon a broader field of endeavor; to make ourselves felt among the active beneficent agencies adorning the close of the greatest of the centuries to which our favored generation belongs. There is evidently much literary talent in our Chapters, and by the close of another year rich contributions of history and literature should illustrate our records. But the immediate work before us, ladies, permit me to say, the work at once worthy of our abilities and imperiously demanded by our interests is that of providing a suitable structure at the Capital of the United States for the preservation of the archives and the transaction of the business of our broad and national organization.

For this noble effort, you will learn from the report of the Treasurer-General and from the proceedings of the Board of Management, presented to you by the Recording-Secretary-General, some slight beginnings have been made. Certain sources of income have been set aside for the purpose, but the undertaking is in its earliest infancy—hardly yet to be called an undertaking. At the Board meeting, held March 19th, 1892, our beloved President came to us for the last time. Her special purpose in coming on that occasion was to urge the prosecution of the enterprise which has commanded from the first her cordial support and approval. She appointed the following committee: Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge, chairman;

Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Knott and Mr. and Mrs. Shields, to report upon the feasibility of the plan and to formulate proper measures for carrying it into effect, if deemed feasible. The committee reported favorably to the plan and made certain suggestions as to methods, which were approved by the Board. The subsequent illness of Mrs. Harrison, with its fatal result, and the necessity for a fuller understanding with the Society at large upon a subject of so much moment, have prevented the development of an idea which it may now be the province of this illustrious body to associate with its name. I venture to suggest that in the future it will be a noble record if to the Second Continental Congress of the Society pertains the honor of practically inaugurating the first constructive work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This is, ladies of the Second Continental Congress, a very solemn occasion for the members of this Board of Management. After having borne for more than two years the responsibilities of the Society which many of them were instrumental in forming; having piloted the frail bark they constructed over the stormy waters of the first few months; after having with infinite pains and care framed and published a Constitution; with equal pains and equal care revising and amending that Constitution in the points found by practical experience most inimical to the interests of the Society, submitting the amendments and the reasons therefore to the Society itself, according to the methods prescribed by the instrument under which the organization had been effected; after enduring more criticisms and aspersions than could possibly be appreciated by any except those subjected to them; the Board has come to lay down the powers entrusted to it, and give an account of its stewardship. Permit these your officers, you ladies, who in this Congress represent the latest views of the Society, to congratulate themselves and you upon the prosperity of the past year, marred only by one sad and sorrowful dispensation, beneath which all must bow. Permit them in resigning to newer and fresher hands the management of the stately ship, which now with pennons floating and white sails spread is sailing before favored winds upon

an unruffled sea, bearing into the golden gates of the future its precious freight of sentiment and utility, to ask from the sisters they have served so long, a dispassionate estimate of what has been endured and accomplished. They stand before you willing to admit many errors of detail; some failure perhaps to grapple fully with difficulties and emergencies, heavy to bear however slight in retrospective view, but strong in conscious rectitude of purpose and undeviating regard for the great interests of the work for which they felt and feel an author's love, a builder's pride.

There are grave questions, ladies, questions fundamental to the interests of the Society at large which have been before this Board of Management, and which now comes from grave and earnest deliberation before this able and representative body. Four of these topics loom into special prominence: The National Mansion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, already alluded to; the scope and management of our Magazine; the degree of prominence to be given to the Society at the Columbian Exposition, including the question of its affiliation with the National Council of women; certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. I name the amendments last, not because they appear to me of minor consequence, but because in regard to them it seems proper that as presiding officer of the Board of Management, I should offer one or two observations.

When after earnest and repeated deliberation, the Board decided that it was not to the interest of the Society, that any amendment should this year be made to the Constitution, it assumed what it realized to be a very great responsibility.

The function of that body, however, during its brief tenure of office is to bear responsibility. Since at the end of twelve months its every act must be scanned by the chosen delegates of the Society, kept constantly informed of all proceedings through the published record in the Magazine, it is strictly accountable, and an unworthy injurious course can be promptly checked. An offending officer can be dropped; the entire personnel of an incompetent Board can be properly and easily changed. The Society has thus, through its delegates, absolute control over

the tone of opinion and consequent line of action of the Board to which the administration of its affairs is committed. The Board is but the representative agent of the Society. But the *Constitution* is a matter of far different moment. It is our supreme, our inexorable guide. All great associations—like our own Republican Government—make it difficult to amend a Constitution, and require that time be allowed and means be taken to obtain a wide-spread expression of opinion—the true sense of the body to be effected by any amendments proposed. In this instance, the Board of Management felt that such weighty and delicate questions as were involved, and such other important details as should be included in any new disturbance of the Constitution should be fully discussed by one Congress; the results of such free debate weighed by the Chapters, and the subjects settled by the vote of instructed delegates at the succeeding Congress. The Board felt, moreover, that having cheerfully carried its load of responsibility in connection with this Constitution, it might be spared the additional charge of authorizing any change at the very end of its long and exceptional term of service. In view of the fact that the Society under present conditions was growing with astonishing rapidity, and that every one of its members since the first few weeks had joined the organization with the present conditions in force, it felt constrained to postpone the onerous and important duty to new officers who could be made fully aware of the wishes of the Society.

Will you permit me, ladies, in view of all the circumstances I have endeavored to set forth, to respectfully advise and most heartily urge that when the proposed measures come to debate, this Congress will fully instruct the officers it will then have chosen, in order that when we separate, the course before the Board of Management may be clear and plain.

As I speak, ladies of the Second Continental Congress, and my colleagues of the Board of Management, and as I realize that I am bidding practically a farewell on the one hand to those with whom I have so long labored, and on the other hand to those whom I have endeavored to represent, a great desire glows in my heart, and almost chokes my utterance, a

desire to express the depth of my love for our great work; the intensity of my enthusiasm for its increasing success; the regret with which I view my own inadequacy to the fulfillment of my aspirations for usefulness in the post I have had the high honor to hold. Happily, in a great movement like ours, the germ of vitality once planted in a congenial soil, it matters little who sowed the seed, who watered the crop, how the furrows were traced, who held the plow; there is One only who giveth the increase. If the thing we have striven to do is good in His sight, if His blessing rests on the house we have labored to build, it will be perfected, and all who have given their strength and their substance, whether their powers were great or small, may rejoice together to see the mighty structure rise from the rock of His favor until it reaches to the heavens—a monument to the worth and the fidelity of those daughters of heroes, the American women who have organized this grand Society.

The CHAIR. We will hear the next report in order.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF
ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Mrs. BOYNTON: *Madame President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* The work of organization for the year 1892 has progressed steadily and smoothly. We have twenty-four State Regents, representing twenty-four States; ninety-seven Chapter Regents, also representing these States, and in addition to these Maine, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas and Washington (State). There are twenty-one Honorary Regents. Our total membership is 2,700. [Applause.] Number of organized Chapters are as follows: New Hampshire, two; Vermont, two; Massachusetts, two; Connecticut, seven; Rhode Island, four; New York, three; New Jersey, three; Pennsylvania, eight; District of Columbia, two; Maryland, two; Virginia, two; North Carolina; Georgia, five; Ohio, one; Illinois, one; Kentucky, three; Tennessee, one; Michigan, one; Wisconsin, one; Minnesota, two; California, one; total, fifty-one.

The greater part of these have organized during the year just closed. The first one formed in the Society was the

Chicago Chapter, March 20, 1891. The last to receive its charter was the Chapter in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

All these have brought to us fresh supplies of enthusiasm and patriotism, which are an inspiration to all who come in contact with them personally or by letter.

In some of the States, Chapters are in various stages of formation, sometimes hindered by local causes. Time and a little patience will complete the work.

Some of the States do not appear on our roll. These have not been passed over or neglected, but delays in correspondence, social or political complications, illness and protracted absence from the country, the World's Fair, and the claims of general philanthropy have thus far prevented us from securing the recognition we hope for in the near future.

In one instance the offer of a Regency to one of our members who is the wife of an army officer in the west, brought the response that nothing would give her greater pleasure than to have a Chapter in her neighborhood, but that the only inhabitants in the vicinity of the fort whose ancestors were in this country during the Revolution were *Indians*.

The work of organization in its general outlines, the communication opened with patriotic women the country over, the living lines of sympathy reaching out from the center to the nearer and more remote Chapters, the constant and painstaking efforts to make them feel that they are living parts of one grand organization, the thought of sisterhood that comes with the sight of the blue button, and the familiar initials of our name, all this is a source of keen and exalted enjoyment.

Organizing Chapters is only foundation work. To make out of many elements one harmonious unit by the power of an all-controlling principle, this is the object to be accomplished, and it requires something more than time and patience and devotion. To what extent it shall be realized in the future, will be determined, not by the length of the roll-call, but by the power the Society exerts for the blessing of the nation, and this will inevitably be great or small as it realizes or falls below the highest ideal of what such an organization should be.

HELEN M. BOYNTON.

The CHAIR: The report of the Recording Secretary-General is next in order.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: *Madam President and Ladies:* I beg leave to submit my second and last annual report as your Recording Secretary-General.

We have had an unusually prosperous year, and the D. A. R. has advanced almost to the front, for to-day, although but a little over two years old, we have nearly twice as many members as the Sons of the Revolution, who first organized in New York in 1883, and three-fourths as many as the Sons of the American Revolution, who first organized in California in 1876. There are on our rolls 2,760 members, all of them "to the manor born," and before another year rolls 'round, we hope to double our membership.

After the last Congress, the Board of Management completed its organization by electing and confirming the officers provided by the Constitution, and has held during the year twenty-four meetings. Many committee meetings have been held, and as the work has demanded constant care and attention to solve the difficult details which were always arising, and as this labor has been given for the "love of the cause" only, the average political office-seeker who prays most for a sinecure, will not be apt to trouble our organization.

It would perhaps be fitting that a synopsis of the proceedings of the Board be given in this report, but since the establishment of our magazine, which is the pride of every D. A. R., and which has been so brilliantly conducted by its editor, Mrs. Walworth, the members of this body have had the opportunity to know substantially what has been done by the Board up to January 9, 1893. It would simply encumber the records to repeat it. Since January 9, 1893, there have been five meetings held, at which the following action was taken:

January 14th.—The Vice-President presiding was requested to appoint the committee suggested by Mrs. Walworth, and the report of the editor of the magazine was referred to that committee. Fifty new members were admitted. For the Mary

Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington, the Vice-President in charge of organization recommended the appointment of Mrs. Chesney W. Griggs as Regent, also the appointment of Mrs. Oliver Tyler Olcott as Honorary Regent for Vermont, who were confirmed. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to the Old Dominion Chapter, explaining the unintentional courtesy of the Board in overlooking the resolutions of that Chapter, and state to them that the resolutions will be incorporated in the minutes of January 14, and published in the February number of the magazine. On motion, the Board expressed its opinion that it was inexpedient for members of an organized Chapter to withdraw and join another in view of the nearness of the Continental Congress. On motion it was resolved that the Board recognizes the State Regents as members of the Board of Management, and therefore, under the Constitution, not eligible after two years for re-election to the same office. An invitation from the Sons of the American Revolution to the Continental Congress of the D. A. R. to a reception at the Arlington Hotel, February 22, 1893, was received and accepted with pleasure. "The History of the Seal of the United States" was presented to the Board by Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, and the thanks of the Board returned for the gift.

January 31st.—One hundred and forty members were admitted. The following regents were nominated and confirmed: Mrs. R. C. Bacon, State Regent for South Carolina; Mrs. Melissa Bridges, Chapter Regent for El Paso, Texas; Mrs. Stephen Kellogg, Chapter Regent for Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. K. S. Roosevelt, Chapter Regent for Monmouth county, New Jersey; Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, Chapter Regent for Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sarah Ellis Lightner, Chapter Regent for Montour county, Pennsylvania. The report of the editor of the magazine was read and put into the hands of the chairman of the committee heretofore appointed. The request of the Congress auxiliary to the World's Columbian Exposition, that papers be presented by the D. A. R., was referred to a committee for report. It was ordered that luncheon during the Congress be served only to the members of the Continental Congress. Messrs. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, were

authorized to sell the memorial spoons at the World's Fair. Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, was appointed by the Board as Honorary State Regent, to take effect on her resignation as State Regent. The Committee on Printing was ordered to procure a form for life membership certificate.

February 4th.—Resolutions of the Sequoia Chapter, California, heartily endorsing the action of the Sons of the American Revolution, asking the Continental Congress to strike out from their constitution the words "a mother of a patriot," were read and ordered spread on the records. Thirty-one members were admitted. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle was appointed State Regent for Ohio; Mrs. Lizzie E. Coe, Chapter Regent, Meridian, Connecticut. The Treasurer-General was directed to send second notice to members in arrears for dues. The consideration of the increased subscription price of the magazine was postponed till Mrs. Walworth is present.

February 11th.—One hundred and twenty-two members were admitted. The Registrar-General was instructed to write an article for the magazine regarding Mrs. Sarah Clark, of Boston, and others, who, over the age of eighty years, have written out their own application papers. Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor was nominated as Chapter Regent of Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. Dwight Holbrook as Chapter Regent for Clinton, Conn. On motion, it was ordered that the minutes of January 7th, as printed in the magazine, making the appointment of Mrs. Lucy M. Cowan as Chapter Regent of Warren, Pennsylvania, read as being made by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, instead of the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

[The Recording Secretary begs leave to state that this was her mistake. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization made the nomination without comment. Supposing that the recommendation had been made by the State Regent for Pennsylvania, I so entered it in the minutes; the minutes have been corrected.]

The proposition from Caldwell & Co. to reduce the price of the memorial spoons—50 cents for teaspoons and 25 cents for coffee spoons—was accepted. The Treasurer-General was authorized to submit a resolution as to dues, to be presented to

the board for action. The report of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, was read and spread on the minutes. Hon. George H. Shields, member of the Advisory Board, was requested to give a legal opinion as to the construction of Articles VI. and IX. of the Constitution. The employment of Mrs. White to report the proceedings of the Congress was authorized; and the Regent for Illinois was authorized to return all papers of the Chicago Chapter to the Registrar.

February 11th.—An opinion of Hon. George H. Shields, member of the Advisory Board construing Articles IX. and VI. of the Constitution was read, and a vote of thanks for the same recorded. A copy thereof was ordered sent to the Old Dominion Chapter. Forty-five members were admitted. The report of the committee recommending that Mrs. Cabell represent this Society in the Woman's Auxilliary Congress was approved.

February 18th.—Seventy members were admitted. Mrs. E. H. East, as Chapter Regent for Nashville, Tennessee, and Mrs. Ann S. S. Martin, Chapter Regent for Geneva, New York, were confirmed. The Treasurer's report on expense for printing and stationary was received. Miss Lillian Pike was authorized to form a Chapter in Washington when the applications of twelve new members are approved by the board. It was resolved that the report of the auditing committee on the Treasurer's report be made to the Congress before the report of the Treasurer-General is presented.

February 21.—A large number of the members of the Board were present, and several important subjects were discussed, but no action was taken, except to order the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* to be sent free of charge to the District of Columbia Memorial Association.

Commissions have been sent during the year, by direction of the Board, to the following State and Honorary State Regents:

Mrs. Mary McK. Nash,	North Carolina.
Mrs. Mary H. Drewry,	Virginia.
Mrs. E. O. Kimberley,	Wisconsin.
Mrs. Mary E. Baxter,	Vermont.
Mrs. Ellen Wade Colfax,	Indiana.
Mrs. E. H. Rollins,	New Hampshire.

Mrs. Olivia T. Olcott, Connecticut.
Mrs. Sarah S. Angel, Michigan.
Mrs. R. C. Bacon, South Carolina.

Also to the following Chapter Regents :

Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, . . Chicago Illinois.
Miss Alice K. Blunt, . . . Baltimore, Maryland.
Mrs. E. J. Hill, Norwalk, Connecticut.
Mrs. Florence Clark, . . . Austin, Texas.
Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, . . Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Lillie B. Rice, . . . Peoria, Illinois.
Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, . . Burlington, Vermont.
Mrs. Alfred N. Wildeman, . . Danbury, Connecticut.
Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, . . New York City.
Mrs. David A. Depue, . . . Nova Caesaria Ch., New Jersey.
Miss Annie Warren, . . . Boston, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Helen Ames, . . . Evansville, Indiana.
Mrs. Margaret A. Cruikshank, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Mrs. John E. Palmer, . . . Portland, Maine.
Miss Ellen Mecum, . . . Salem, New Jersey.
Mrs. E. A. Hill, Griffith, Georgia.
Mrs. Georgia Wilder, . . . Savannah, Georgia.
Mrs. James Martin, Asheville, North Carolina.
Mrs. Warren Powell, Paducah, Kentucky.
Mrs. Edith C. Thornton, . . Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Mrs. W. C. Chappell, . . . New London, Connecticut.
Mrs. Kath'ne S. P. H. Brooks, Stamford, Connecticut.
Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, . . . Buffalo, New York.
Mrs. R. A. Burnett, Plainfield, New Jersey.
Miss Henrietta H. Holdich, Morristown, New Jersey.
Mrs. E. A. Crawford, . . . Athens, Georgia.
Mrs. Diana K. Powell, . . . Cape May, New Jersey.
Mrs. J. N. C. Stockton, . . . Jacksonville, Florida.
Mrs. Bettie H. M. Ritchie, . . Frederick, Maryland.
Mrs. Sarah Wister, Perry County, Penna.
Mrs. Sarah S. Clements, . . . Rutland, Vermont.
Miss Minnie T. Mickley, . . Lehigh County, Penna.
Mrs. Cornelia C. Burdett, . . Arlington, Vermont.
Mrs. B. H. Hamer, . . . Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mrs. Harriett M. Foster, . . . Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Miss Emily L. Caldwell, . . . Leavenworth, Kansas.
 Mrs. Mary S. Smith, . . . Albemarle Chapter, Virginia.
 Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, . . . Memphis, Tennessee.
 Mrs. Marion W. Yates, . . . Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Mrs. Harriet D. Ireland, . . . I haca, New York.
 Mrs. Lucy M. Cowan, . . . Warren, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Addie Day Slocomb, . . . Stonington Connecticut.
 Mrs. Emily S. G. Holcomb, Hartford, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Stephen Kellogg, . . . Waterbury, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Levi E. Coe, Meridan, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, . . . Clinton, Connecticut.
 Mrs. Melissa C. Bridges, . . . El Paso, Texas.
 Mrs. Ann E. S. Martin, . . . Geneva, New York.
 Mrs. Minnie H. Willard, . . . Little Falls, New York.
 Hrs. Kate S. Rosevelt, . . . Monmouth County, New Jersey
 Mrs. Armistead Jones, . . . Raleigh, North Carolina.
 Miss Lillian Evans, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, . . . Montgomery County, Penna.
 Mrs. Sarah Ellis Lightner, . . Danville, Penna.
 Mrs. E. H. East, Nashville, Tennessee.

Charters have been issued to the following Chapters:

March 15, 1892.

St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wyoming Valley, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.
 John Marshall, Louisville, Kentucky.
 James Wadsworth, Middletown, Connecticut.

March 18, 1892.

Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland.

April 25, 1892.

Donegal, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
 Pawtucket, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

September 30, 1892.

Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 Warren and Prescott, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Green Mountain, No. 2, Arlington, Vermont.

October 4, 1892.

Mercy Warren, Springfield, Massachusetts.
Berks County, Berks County, Penna.
Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Frederick, Frederick, Maryland.
Wiltwick, Kingston, New York.

November 17, 1892.

Washington, Washington, Pennsylvania.
Liberty Bell, Kingston, New York.

December 6, 1892.

Ruth Wyllys, Hartford, Connecticut.

January 6, 1893.

Dolly Madison, Washington, D. C.
Green Mountain, No. 1, Burlington, Vermont.

January 22, 1893.

Buffalo, Buffalo, New York.

January 28, 1893.

Princeton, Princeton, New Jersey.
Augusta, Augusta, Georgia.

February 2, 1893.

Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

February 8, 1893.

Woonsocket, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

February 13, 1893.

Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.
Mary Washington, Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1893.

Issa Desha Breckenridge, Lexington, Kentucky.

February 17, 1893.

Griffin, Griffin, Georgia.
Sunbury, Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

February 20, 1893.

Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Michigan.
New London, New London, Connecticut.

In this connection, permit me to say for the sake of my successor that all applications for charters should be either type-written or very plainly written with a pen, as it is exceedingly difficult to read proper names unless every letter is distinct; and the order in which the names are to appear on the charter should be followed, and the name of the Chapter and place and date of organization should also be specially mentioned. A failure to observe these directions has caused delay and annoyance to the Chapters, as well as to your obedient servant.

The minute-books of the Board are here, subject to inspection by the members of the Continental Congress.

For the past two years, as your Recording Secretary-General, I have met and written to hundreds of the members of the National Society, and I wish to record my appreciation of the great courtesy and kindness and womanly consideration which has been shown me in my official and personal intercourse with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to express the hope that as we have so successfully passed through the difficulties and dangers of the formative state, and present to-day an unparalleled record of growth and prosperity, that it may continue until the name of every descendant of the heroes of 1776 be found upon our rolls.

In retiring from official connection with the Board of Management, it may not be improper for me to thank them for the helpful sympathy and aid which they have personally shown me in the discharge of my duties, and to wish for them all, as well as for my sister D. A. R.'s, the choicest blessings of a kind Providence.

MARY L. SHIELDS,
Recording Secretary-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1893.

The CHAIR. The report of the Corresponding Secretary General will now be read.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Mrs. SMITH. *Madame President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* You have heard from the officers preceding me reports that must of necessity contain much of detail. From the

nature of my office, I am enabled to make the report of my work as simple and brief, as the work is sometimes perplexing and long. Since my election to office, in February last, I have received and answered nearly two thousand letters relating to the business of the Society. Many of these letters were laid before the National Board of Management, and the instructions of that honorable body regarding them faithfully carried out.

There have been distributed 10,400 application blanks for membership into the Society, 2,795 circulars bearing on the Constitution, 700 Insignia circulars, and 708 copies of the Constitution.

Official stationery has been furnished to the officers of the National Board of Management as required.

Of the 900 Society rosettes ordered from Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., 800 have been sold and the amount, \$240, for the same turned into the Treasury.

By direction of the National Board of Management, a die of the seal has been sent to a Chapter Regent for use on official documents, the Chapter paying for the same. The seal is also in use by other Chapters.

The request from the Board of Lady Managers World's Columbian Commission, that we would send data of our organization to be incorporated in the Woman's Encyclopedia, a work to be published under the auspices of the Lady Managers of the Columbian Commission, has been complied with attended to, and an acknowledgement of the same received by me.

Mrs. Walworth, who preceded me in the office of Corresponding Secretary-General, in her report submitted to the Congress last year, called attention to the fact that the commissions and certificates indicated in the By-Laws as distributed by her, were never in her hands, and recommended that they be distributed, the former, by the Vice-President in charge of Organization, and the latter by the Recording Secretary. The same conditions having existed during my term of office as during hers, I, in connection with Mrs. Walworth, recommend that the By-Laws be amended so that the commissions shall be distributed by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, and the certificates of membership by the Recording Secretary-General.

I have one other recommendation to make to which I ask your attention. In order that the validity which I believe this recommendation to possess may be better understood, I beg to be allowed to give the reasons for the recommendation before giving the recommendation itself. The Corresponding Secretary-General is constantly in receipt of letters from newly appointed State and Chapter officers requesting information on administration and organization of the Society. To properly reply to these requires a knowledge of the working of every office in the Society, and a perfect familiarity with every disputed point of Constitution and By-Law. The amount of time and labor required to obtain this information is great and constitutes the greater part of the work of the office—the mere correspondence being but a small fraction thereof. In view of these facts, I earnestly recommend that in future there be appointed an assistant to the Corresponding Secretary-General. In the earlier part of my term of office I was averse to this idea, and when the matter was suggested, expressly stated that personally I wished no assistant. I am now convinced, however, that with the proportions the Society has attained, it is hardly possible for any one person to satisfactorily fulfill the duties of the office without danger to health.

Ladies, with an earnest hope for the welfare of my successor, whoever she may be, I respectfully recommend this matter to your favorable consideration.

ROSA WRIGHT SMITH,
Corresponding Secretary-General, D. A. R.

The CHAIR. The report of the Registrars-General will now be made:

REPORT OF THE REGISTARS-GENERAL.

Miss WASHINGTON. *To the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:* In submitting our annual report to the Continental Congress, it gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to be able to make the announcement of the large increase in the number of applicants from February 22, 1892, to February 22, 1893, making a total number of members up to date of 2,746, an increase in the past year of 1,446, averag-

ing 229 applications per month. Nearly all of the States and several of the Territories are represented.

Alabama, 4; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 2; California, 59; Colorado, 11; Connecticut, 153; District of Columbia, 413; Florida, 6; Georgia, 127; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 143; Indiana, 8; Indian Territory, 2; Iowa, 9; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 55; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Maryland, 85; Massachusetts, 121; Michigan, 19; Minnesota, 105; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 10; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 55; New Jersey, 109; New York, 355; North Carolina, 14; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 44; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 404; Rhode Island, 178; South Carolina, 13; Tennessee, 19; Texas, 8; Vermont, 60; Virginia, 110; Washington, 6; Wisconsin, 22. Making the total number 2,746 of applicants whose papers have been carefully examined, approved, signed and reported to the Board of Management, elected and enrolled as qualified members. Fifty applications were returned for documentary evidence of Revolutionary lineage.

Over three thousand letters have been written, fifteen hundred certificates of membership signed, five hundred and ninety permits for insignias sent to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The hand of death has been placed very heavily upon us during the past year. The loss of our beloved President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, in October last, is awakened afresh in our hearts to-day, as the memories of our last meeting under these circumstances come back to us. She watched and aided our growth, and we all realized that to her much of our success as a Society is due, both by her influence and interest, being the seventh member of our own great National Society that we in sorrow have been called upon to enroll on our list of deaths. Also, we sadly record the deaths of Mrs. Mrs. Anna Lathrop Hewes, of San Francisco, California, National No. 604; Mrs. Mary June Brunson, of Bristol, Rhode Island, National No. 1528; Mrs. Margaret L. Everhart, of Chicago, National No 695; Mrs. Catharine Madeira, of Covington, Kentucky, National No. 253; Mrs. Mary Condi Ringgold, of Washington, D. C., National No. 17, Mrs. N. W. Halstead,

of Newark, New Jersey, National No. 604; Mrs. Homer E. Sargent, Chicago, Ill., National No. 1011.

While we are pleased to record a large increase in the membership, we recommend a more careful scrutiny of applications on the part of the registrars of the chapter before papers are submitted to the National officers for final action, especially, in regard to the pedigree and proof of service of the ancestor from whom eligibility is claimed. We also recommend that the Chapter officers be particularly careful as regards "acceptability" of applicants and understand that the endorsement of the papers by the Chapter is a guarantee to the National Board, that the candidate is in every way acceptable.

Experience has shown that family tradition, while very interesting, is unreliable as compared with recorded history. The sworn affidavit which has heretofore been required from applicants who depended upon tradition alone to support their claim has been omitted from the blanks, for the reason that in many cases statements thus supported have been found to be incorrect, although the applicant had every reason to believe that they were facts.

In closing their term of office, the Registrars-General feel a certain pride that the records of applicants for membership, which form, when accepted, the very basis of our Society, have been brought to a higher standard historically during the past year, and that justice to the Society, as well as to the applicant, has been given in all cases.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
ALICE M. CLARKE.

THE CHAIR. We will now hear the report of the Treasurer-General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

Mrs. PITTMAN. *Madam President and Ladies:* The duties of this office were assumed by me April 1st, 1892. At that time a large number of members were borne upon the books, but at that early formative period of the Society they had not segregated themselves into Chapters, or, when they had, no list of chapter members were of record.

It was found necessary, therefore, for the purpose of arranging the names of members according to Chapters, to prepare a card catalogue, and correspondence was opened with Regents and others to obtain Chapter lists. As a result, all names borne on the Treasurer-General's books are now also in card catalogue form.

In view of the fact that the Treasurer-General's work, under the present system of keeping individual accounts, is already too great for any one person who cannot give her whole time to it, and in view of the rapid growth of the Society, a simplification of the system is urgently necessary. It will serve to give some idea of the work done to state that over seven hundred letters were written by me, besides filling out and sending about one thousand eight hundred notices of dues and receipts in addition to the preparation of the card catalogue and keeping the accounts.

Systematic co-operation on the part of treasurers of Chapters would materially lighten the labors of the Treasurer-General.

I venture therefore to submit for your consideration the following plan:

Each Chapter should, at a stated period of the year, send a list certified as correct by the Treasurer and Registrar of the Chapter, giving the names and total number of members, on a prescribed printed form to be furnished by the National Society.

The Chapter should remit at the same time the amount due the National Society for all the members, and report those who are delinquent to the Treasurer-General, with the recommendation that the names be dropped for non-payment of dues, or that the time of payment be extended, but the Chapters should be required to pay for all names which they retain on their rolls, and thus assume the indebtedness of the individuals to whom they choose to extend leniency.

These printed forms should be so arranged that they can be bound and should have on them regulations in conformity with this general plan. It would add to the likelihood of their being strictly followed if they were to receive the sanction of the Congress, either directly or through a committee charged with

the duty of drawing them up and in general of devising means for the simplification of the duties of Treasurer-General.

It is also desirable to establish a rule whereby new members joining the National Society after the middle of the fiscal year, may be released from the payment of dues for the full year. An equitable arrangement would be to require payment at the rate of twenty cents per month, or fractional part of a month. I also recommend that ten per cent. of the gross receipts be transferred to the permanent fund.

In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the following financial statement, from which it appears that on the date of audit, namely, February 13th, 1893:

The permanent fund amounted to	\$1,409 37
The cash on hand,	1,506 29
Making a total of	<u>\$2,915 68</u>

Of the cash on hand, \$1,036 is properly to be credited to fees and dues for 1893-94, thus leaving, exclusive of the permanent fund a balance of \$470.29 at the end of the year 1892-93.

For the manner of investing the permanent fund, the Society is indebted to the counsel and the kind offices of General Shields, whose proposition met with the approval of the other members of the advisory board.

The balance sheet of the Treasurer-General, from which the foregoing figures result, is as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF TREASURER-GENERAL D. A. R.

Receipts.

April 1, 1892, to Feb. 13, 1893,	\$6,043 22
--------------------------------------------	------------

The above gross sums are made up as follows:

Receipts from all Sources.

Amount transferred from former treasurer,	\$1,516 27
Initiation fees and dues,	3,715 00
Life membership fees,	362 50
Charters,	115 00
Rosette account,	225 90

Gift of Albemarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, Virginia,	\$75 00
Interest on permanent fund,	30 55
Subscription to magazine,	3 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$6,043 22

Disbursements.

Disbursements of all kinds,	\$4,536 93
Cash on hand February 13, 1893,	1,506 29
<hr/>	
	\$6,043 22

Disbursements.

Purchase of interest bearing note,	\$1,022 50
Other amounts deposited to credit of permanent fund,	386 89
Paid on account of five months' issue of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	1,114 91
Rosette account,	176 50
Refunded dues,	215 50
Stationery, printing and binding,	392 01
Office rent, February 1, 1892, to February 1, 1893,	240 00
Salary of clerk,	385 00
Subscriptions to Magazine,	3 00
Office furniture,	75 05
Stenographic report of last Congress,	75 00
Floral tribute and frame for resolution on the occasion of the death of the President-General of the Society,	49 00
Press clippings,	15 00
Postage for account of Treasurer-General,	55 60
Miscellaneous expenses,	330 97
<hr/>	
Total disbursements,	\$4,536 93
Cash on hand,	1,506 29
<hr/>	
	\$6,043 22

Respectfully submitted,

KATE T. W. TITTMAN,
Treasurer-General D. A. R.

The CHAIR: The report of the Auditing Committee will be made.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: *Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:* The Auditing Committee beg leave to report that in discharge of the duty assigned to them by the Board of Management, they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer-General up to date, February 13th, 1893, that they find as follows:

They compared the entries in the day-book with the amounts deposited at the West End National Bank to the credit of this Society in the name of the Treasurer-General, National Society D. A. R., and they find that the amounts agree. They compared the cancelled checks paid by the bank with the vouchers held by the Treasurer-General, and find that the payments were duly authorized. They find that the difference between the receipts and disbursements corresponds with the balance to the credit of the Society at the West End National Bank on February 13, 1893, namely, \$1,506.29. They find that the funds set apart as a permanent fund are deposited at the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C. Of this fund they find \$1,000 invested at six per cent. in notes secured by deed of trust and guaranteed by said Company. The deed of trust and guarantee were exhibited by the Treasurer-General, and found deposited in a safe deposit-box at the Washington Safe Deposit Company.

MRS. HENRY BLOUNT,
MARY DESHA,
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. SALLIE K. ALEXANDER,
Acting Chairman.

The CHAIR. The report of the Historian-General is next in order.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN-GENERAL.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *Madame President, Daughters of the American Revolution, and friends:* I was asked by a representative woman a few days since, "What have you Daughters of the

American Revolution accomplished, and what are you doing now, and what do you expect to do in the future?"

I want to answer in brief these questions.

This is a day of organizations of women's societies, of club federations, and I am forced to say not one of all these grand associations is higher in aim, more important in influence, broader in scope than the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Woman's best and highest estate will come when all women of America are truly American women, filled with the patriotic American spirit. It is by virtue of this patriotism that every club and organization of this country has an existence. The privileges they enjoy of being American women—joint heirs of the glorious American past—stockholders in the re-evanescent American present, and preferred creditors in the promises of the American future, is because the memory and the spirit of the women and the men who achieved American independence has been perpetuated, and will be so long as the Daughters of the American Revolution have a name.

"What are you doing, and what are you going to do?"

My answer is: We are going to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom. We are going to foster patriotism and love of country. We are going to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty, and that, it seems to me, covers the law and the gospel.

I wish to express unreservedly an abounding faith in woman and in woman's organizations. They are the index fingers pointing to woman's determination to develop the best that is in them—to keep abreast of all the forces whose trend is for the uplifting of human kind. Emerson said, "Imitation is suicide." We are not imitators, for we are originators of a free country.

But there is danger ahead! Our country is being denationalized by Hungarians, Poles, and Italians, who have never read the first letter of the spirit of Americanism. What is this spirit? It is the responsibility of every individual toward this Government. Now, who can better do this work than the Daughters of the American Revolution? We will

keep immortal the names and noble deeds of the women and men who won American independence—who wrestled our liberties from an old world monarchy and set among the ensigns of the nations the flag we love.

Prof. James Bryce says, "No other country owes so much to its women, and it will owe them yet more if once they fully recognize the power they might exert in keeping the breath of life in the old faith in American hopes, aspirations, and ideals." There never was a time in America "when men must work and women must weep," for our women have toiled from that early morn when the day star of history rose, and at noon-day they fainted not, neither did they reach the summer of their discontent.

Yes, we will perpetuate their names in the year books of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Burke's peerage will have no place in this land of the free, where every man and every woman is the peer of every other man or woman, for they are sons and daughters of the highest nobility the sun ever shone upon. The man who carried the musket, beat the drum, or fife "Yankee Doodle" for liberty, stands side by side with Washington on this roll of honor.

The women were the reserves behind the ramparts—sowing the grain, reaping the harvest, grinding at the mill, making the bread, beating the flax, spinning the thread, weaving the cloth, making the garments, oiling the machinery of the home by day, supplicating the throne at night for protection of father, husband, boy, but above all that freedom should be written over the face of this fair land. The names of these women, whose hearts beat for liberty, will be carried on the same page side by side. They were written there in the shadowy past by the pen of destiny, dipped in the patriotic blood of martyrs and ink that fades not, but grows brighter as the country's star ascends. And that is what the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing.

Our places will become vacant as this chair is to-day; but in our hearts, in our Society, in the pages of our year book, stands the name of Caroline Scott Harrison, there to abide as long as there lives a Daughter of the American Revolution,

and as long as our country has a name among the nations of the earth. Let us emulate her virtues, her love of country, and her womanhood. What this means for her is for you also, Daughter of the American Revolution.

Now, my friends, my duties end as historian of this society. The first year book is ready for the publisher. It has been recommended by the Board of Management that this history be brought out in the Magazine from month to month. I would be very glad if this Congress could consider this matter. My proposition from the first has been that the Chapters subscribe for the number of copies needed, each individual paying for their own copy. Coming out periodically, necessitating binding if preserved, not only puts a great expense upon the Magazine, but does not put the history into the most desirable form. I suppose you all understand that the year book is not a family history at length or in brief, but a genealogical history, after the books of the Order of Cincinnati. The circulars that were sent out by me were to collect traditions or bits of history attainable to be put into our archives until such time as we could procure material enough to add something of worth to history not published.

Before handing over my portfolio I wish to say, with me this work has been a labor of love. Many of your names have become familiar to me as household words. And as I have traced your genealogies back to the women and men who sacrificed everything that we might be the inheritors of a country free, I have asked, could there be a stronger cordon to bind any society together? And it has been my pleasant duty to write your names there to stand through time.

M. S. LOCKWOOD,
Historian-General.

The CHAIR. The next report is from the Chaplain-General: MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN. I have no doubt you would like a very elaborate report of what I have done during the year; but, as my duties are very light, I can simply say that I have attended the meetings when I could, and performed the duties assigned to me.

You have heard in these wonderful reports just read of the

amount of work that has been done—a lovely program in which I have had no part. When I said to the ladies of the Board that I had no report to make, they said: "Give us another patriotic speech, as you did last year." You may remember I told you then that I was born in '76, and was therefore very, very old, and too full of patriotism for utterance. I am in that same condition this year; but being a chaplain, I have had time for reflection and reminiscence. From what I have heard I have been reminded of two little girls who were talking together, when one said to the other, "I am better than you are, because my people came from the Mayflower." Her little companion replied, "Are sure it was not a chrysanthemum?" So I think some of you are questioning whether some of us came over in the Mayflower, and are asking whether it were not a prairie schooner, or possibly a dug-out.

Now maybe you never heard this anecdote told of Lincoln: During the war when Washington city was surrounded, a general came in one day, and in an excited manner said: Mr. President, there is firing in the northwest." Lincoln replied, "I am so glad to hear it!" "Why," said the general, "don't you know that we have but a handful of soldiers, and Washington could be easily taken?" Then Lincoln said, "You know about that old lady in the country who had so many children she did not know what to do with them, and who, one day when they were all out of her sight, hearing one scream, exclaimed, 'Thank goodness one is alive!'" (Laughter). So it has been with the Chaplain, when she heard of a little commotion in some Chapter organization, she has thanked goodness that that Chapter was alive. I have also heard that the Sons have said we talk a great deal and do very little. Now there was a lady once who was noted for her scolding. A neighbor came in one day and said to her, "Your husband calls you Xanthippe." "O," she replied, "he hopes that some one will call him Socrates, but no one ever does." (Applause). Now ladies, make your own application.

A few weeks ago a friend told me that a lady in Brooklyn applied for membership in our Society, and when she came to inquire about it and was told the requirements, she said, "And

is that all? Is there no back pay, no revolutionary claims that I will be expected to give to?" She was assured that there were none; but I contend that there are claims upon us, Daughters of the American Revolution, claims of a different sort. Claims are due to us as legatees, and there are also claims due from us. Among the claims due from us in respect to our organization, respect to our officers who represent us for the time being. We have a constitution which was formed, I believe, originally by the Sons of the American Revolution, and remodeled by the Daughters of the Revolution, and afterwards revised by one of the legal advisers of the Government—from one whom the President of the United States has received legal advice, one who is pledged to express decisions on questions involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and perhaps even war. That document has a claim upon you; it claims your respect, and it claims your respectful trial for such a time as will give it a test, and it also has the claim of being indorsed in the spirit in which it was written. The letter may vary somewhat, but you all know what is the spirit of it. I can say all this very freely, because I have done so little. I am sure, now that you have heard in these reports of the faithfulness and efforts of your officers, that you will appreciate the difficulties they have encountered and the time given to these meetings, which have lasted for hours and hours, and the number of letters received and answered; or if you were in the office for a while to see the Registrars bring in the great piles of applications, thirty at a time, which meant that they would have to hunt up your genealogy for you, often times, your respect would grow.

Then the Treasurer-General reports \$55 used for postage. What does that mean? Even the little girl at the post-office window said: "You look so tired. Is there anything I can do for you? I will stick your letters and put on the stamps" (when you consider the size of the stamps now in use, you may think that she was very generous). As Daughters, you have claims; you have the claim that America shall be for Americans; that it shall not be English, because perhaps it is fashionable; nor Irish, because it is politic; nor German, because

it is lax; nor African, because of their freedom; but that the spirit of the Revolution shall be carried out. We should have everything that belongs to us which we inherited from our forefathers; our free schools, our Sabbath; the right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. There is the claim against us to preserve and perpetuate our institutions for our children.

The little boy in the street has a claim upon you—every little boy and every little girl has a claim upon you, whether in rags or in velvet. A man once said to a little boy on the streets in rags: "Get out of my way; what are you good for?" The little fellow answered, "They make men out of such as me." And that man of the future may make trouble for the sons of such as we are, unless we grant him the right which our forefathers gave to us. A few years ago, in Michigan, a teacher at the holiday season asked the pupils what Christmas meant, and for whom it was named. No one answered. Finally, a bright boy seventeen years old replied: "It is named for Christopher Columbus." (He ought to have lived in this centennial year).

There should be no boy, black or white, Indian, Mexican, Mormon, or of any nationality, who does not know what Christmas means; who does not know what the 4th of July means, and who would not have the flag fling on the 22d of February. [Applause.]

There is one other claim most binding upon us, and that is the claim of the home. A young man once came to unite with the church, and when the elder asked him, "Under whose preaching were you converted, my dear young man," he replied, "I was converted under no man's preaching; I was converted under my mother's *practicing*." That tells its own story. If we are to have patriotic sons, we must practice patriotism in having the same kind of homes that our patriotic foremothers had.

And now, being a chaplain, I must give you a text. If you will look through Romans (and it is a very good book to read), somewhere you will find the clause which is this, "more than conquerors." Then glance hastily down through history, and

you will see that very few men, from Cyrus to Napoleon, were more than conquerors. They fought for conquest, for territory, but not for principle. And what did they accomplish? There is nothing left of what Napoleon gained; and that is true of nearly all conquerors. But when you come to our own country, Washington fought for principle, and he was more than conqueror. His name will go down forever blest! What he fought for, with all those noble followers in our beloved land, will last. We are enjoying it to-day. They are more than conquerors.

And now, my dear sisters, I am going to end with another text, which applies immediately to us: "He that conquereth himself is greater than he that taketh a city."

The CHAIR: The Vice-President General, Editor and Manager of the "AMERICAN MONTHLY," will now present her report.

Mrs. WALWORTH: The office of vice-president in any organization is usually considered rather an honorary than an active one, although a person occupying such a place should be competent, if necessary, to fulfill the duties of the higher office of president. In a review of the work of our Society it will be found that the office of vice-president cannot be considered as purely honorary. The presiding officer whom we delight to honor, and who so ably and graciously fills the place of our beloved and lamented President-General, is active, not only as supplying the place of the President, but she has from the early organization of the Society, although a Vice-President, been one of the most energetic and efficient officers and devoted laborers in our great cause. I might go on and designate the other Vice-Presidents one after another who have performed a large part of the serious work which has resulted in the permanent and successful establishment of this Society. In the beginning of the Society for nearly three months, I held the position of Secretary-General before the duties of the office were divided into Recording and Corresponding Secretary. I assure you that during that time I burned midnight oil constantly in behalf of the order—and for another year I found the duties of Corresponding Secretary were not light. I thought

therefore that I might take a respite from labor if the Congress honored me by an election to the place of Vice-President General, and I felt a need for this respite as I had several months of illness following an attack of our recent enemy, the grip; but I found this office was not one of rest and repose. On returning from Florida in April, 1892, I found the Board of Management was deliberating upon the best method of publishing the report of our first Continental Congress.

"At a meeting on March 15, 1892, it had been resolved: That the Press Committee having in charge the report of the Congress was directed, after making corrections in grammar of the report, to place the same in the hands the Printing Committee without the delay that would be caused by reporting to the entire board" (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY* Vol. I. p. 100). Several members of both the Printing and the Press Committee had obtained estimates of the expense of printing this report. After reading these various estimates, it was concluded that the expense of the publication would be \$800, to that would be added the expense of postage to distribute it. Thus the report of the Congress published in full book form as contemplated, would have fallen little short of \$900.00

While this was pending, there appeared in the Board of Management a strong sense of the necessity, so often discussed, of placing in some way before the Society generally, the State Regents and the Chapters, the proceedings of the Board of Management, and before the Board the proceedings of the various Chapters. This need was formulated in a resolution passed by the Board on May 2, 1892, as follows (see *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, Vol I., p. 104).

Resolved, "That a summary of the approved minutes of the Board be printed and sent to each State and Chapter Regent."

I would impress on you the fact that these two resolutions were the nucleus about which the Magazine, the official organ of the Society, grew.

Permit me to go back once more to the early days of the Society, and we will find in the first by-laws printed with the Constitution in January, 1891, that it says, "the Adams Magazine shall be the official exponent of the Society." This was a

periodical which had been called the "Gotham," already having a small circulation, and was edited and published by a young man who was a relative of the then Vice-President in charge of organization, and issued in New York. Several persons objected strenuously to the name of the magazine, and the Vice-President General in charge of organization agreed to change this name if the magazine was adopted by the Society. It therefore became the *Adams Magazine*, and the Vice-President General in charge of organization became the editor. It continued to be the official organ of the Society until the following summer, when it was found to misrepresent the Board of Management and the Society to such a degree that all connection with it was severed. For some months, no consideration was given to an official organ, but as the organization increased in numbers, the want of such a means of communication was urgently felt, and from time to time it was discussed. Several periodicals offered the use of more or less space for the Daughters of the American Revolution, but after a discussion of these propositions in two meetings of the Board of Management, it was decided that it would be better for the Society to wait somewhat longer, until it was strong enough to venture to issue an organ devoted to its own interests. In the meantime, the first Continental Congress, with its interesting events, had occurred, and there was a repeated demand from Regents and officers of the Board communicating with them, to have some general means of intercourse. Therefore, when it was found that the printing of a summary of action by the Board, and in addition to that, the proceedings of the first Continental Congress, would require an expenditure of nearly a thousand dollars, it seemed an excellent idea to use this money not only for this printing, but in starting an official organ of the Society which should embody these objects, and give the members something more.

Those who have subscribed for and read the AMERICAN MONTHLY from its first number will testify that this promise was fulfilled. The proceedings of the Congress and the papers presented were published in full, and a summary of the meeting of the Board, as furnished by the Recording Secretary have appeared continuously.

The resolution of the Board of Management which authorized the issue of the Magazine was passed on May 7, 1892, and is as follows:

Resolved, "That the Board of Management publish a monthly magazine, which shall contain the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and from time to time, the proceedings of the Board of Management, and such reports as may be sent from the respective Chapters, all to be under the charge of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, subject to the supervision of the Board."

I immediately obtained estimates from several printers, and that of Gedney & Roberts, the firm which had printed the Constitutions, application blanks, etc., for the Society from their first issue in August, 1890, was more moderate in price than any other. I engaged them to do the work. An additional inducement to employ them was the fact that a portion of the report of the Congress was already in type in their establishment, which would demand a continuance of the same kind of type, which is a difficult one to match. The Magazine was promised by the printer to be ready for issue on the first day of June. Notwithstanding every effort possible on my part to urge it forward, it did not appear until some time in July, and from that day to this, there has been the same difficulty in securing a prompt issue. On account of these delays, seemingly inexplicable, I was compelled to come to Washington in mid-summer, and then during the autumn. I spoke to members of the Board of the great disadvantage under which I labored in this respect, and proposed to remove the printing to New York, where it could be done more economically, and with the desired promptness.

The protest from individual members of the Board against its issue from any other place than Washington, prevented me from making this change, or bringing it officially before the Board. After the issue of the first three numbers, I made a report to the Board. A statement was given of the plan pursued, the number of subscribers, and the money received and expended. I also stated that to give the Magazine a fair experiment, and to secure me from personal liability in the expense I incurred,

that it would be necessary to intrust me with the money which was earned by the Magazine, and which must necessarily be expended for the publication in this its first year of trial. This report was approved and adopted.

To relieve the Treasurer-General of any responsibility about collecting subscriptions and being responsible for the same, a resolution was passed by the Board freeing her from such responsibility. All money received for the Magazine was deposited with the bankers, Riggs & Co.

At the close of the six months, I again sent a quarterly report to the Board, expressed in general terms, because I asked that a special committee should be appointed to take into consideration the whole conduct of the Magazine and the receipts and expenditures. You understand, of course, that I have no personal interest in the Magazine except as an officer of this Society, and that I give my time and labor to it, as other officers do from devotion to the cause we advocate. I thought it possible to explain to this committee fully what the possibilities and prospects of the periodical were, and lay before them all bills and accounts, and also my plans for its literary development. There was unexpected delay in the action of the Board, I therefore made a brief statement to the Board of receipts and expenditures; this, with other papers, was referred back to the committee by the Board, when such committee was appointed. I will repeat this summary of accounts to you :

Received from subscriptions, advertisements, etc.,	\$931 00
Expenses, as by receipted bills, etc.,	\$665 00
Expenses by cash account,	13 00
Balance in bank,	\$208 86
Cash on hand,	44 80
	<hr/>
	\$678 00
	\$253 66
	253 66
	<hr/>
	\$931 66
Bills paid by Treasurer General,	\$1,114 27

In this payment it should be considered that estimates for the publication of the Proceedings of the Congress exceeded \$800.00, and in addition to this the printing of the Proceedings

of the Board of Management could not have been less than \$200.00, and an expenditure was necessary for the memorial to Mrs. Harrison, so that it will be seen that the Magazine has cost but a trifle over the amount which had been anticipated for these expenses alone.

It is now most important to have an efficient management to conduct the business affairs of the Magazine, and relieve me of this task. My endeavor has been to start it on sound business principles. This is to first fulfill the obligations to the Board and the Society in the publication of all official material furnished, then to prove as far as possible that we have a good article in this Magazine for sale, to the Daughters and to others. It took the six months to do this, and the time was short. Having reached this point, the next thing to get it on a business basis was to make it known to the public. This is what a business management should now do.

The Magazine was started at one dollar a year. Business men have written me repeatedly that this price was too low, but it was thought best to give all members of the Society an opportunity to subscribe at this low rate, and test the work, to see if it was what they desired in an official organ of the Society. That opportunity has been extended to the first of March. If the subscription price should remain \$1.00, then the Magazine should be reduced to a mere bulletin, and must lose the character it now holds of a first-class historical periodical. Of the actual subscribers many are not Daughters of the American Revolution, and quite a large number are men, together with several historical societies and libraries.

Every Chapter from which a report could be obtained has been represented in the Magazine, and one of the great objects before us, a development of the facts of local history, has been earnestly pursued. The enthusiasm and pleasure expressed in the perusal of the Magazine by a large number of its readers has met a warm response from me. I feel each month as if I was communicating with beloved friends and relatives. This last word leads me to speak of the fact that the publication of life sketches and ancestry of the Daughters has led to the discovery of kinship among many of our members, and most agreeable intercourse has been established by this means.

In the department of American history we are gradually and surely laying our foundation for a permanent hold on this branch of literature and patriotism. We are thus contributing incidentally, and yet practically, to the higher advancement of women; we are showing ourselves worthy daughters of men and women whose deeds and motives we study and strive to bring forth from obscurity for the benefit of our country and the cause of liberty. We are, as a class, conservative women, leading quiet lives and making little display of our labors and our desires for the good of our country. For this reason an official organ, one which is worthy of the cause we advocate, is peculiarly necessary for us, it is the dignified and efficient agent of our proceedings, and the trusted receptacle of our local and family records. Let us generously and heartily sustain it. Whether I or another may carry on the work, do not, I entreat you, let it fall by the way, for it is the most practical bond of union possible for this Society, scattered as it is over this wide country.

It has already been the means of largely increasing the numbers of our Society. In the two years and a half since we organized, up to last June, we had 1,800 members. Since the publication of the Magazine the increase has been to 2,700.

Thus within the six months work of the Magazine we have gained nine hundred members. A stock company might now be organized in which many Daughters would have shares, and in a short time, if the work was vigorously prosecuted, the stock bring in a good per cent. There is an open field for this Magazine. No other periodical of this character is published and edited by women. No other magazine deals as this does, with the history of the people; no other one shows in a popular way the interesting feature of ancestry. The way is clear before us to make this periodical a help and an honor to our Society; it is good for ourselves and will be a heritage to our children. I have inaugurated the work, and have given it much thought as well as labor. I place it in your hands—shall it live and prosper—or will you throw aside the opportunity that offers itself to the people of this nation, in behalf of our Revolutionary heroes and heroines. For my own part, I have calls for

historical work in several directions, but that which touches my heart most closely is the work it is a privilege to do for my dear sisters, the Daughters of the American Revolution. There is inspiration in it, for it connects the glorious past with the active present, and reaches into the future when other generations will rise up and call us blessed for the freedom which our fathers won, and we transmit undefiled to the yet more glorious future of our country and our people.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

[Repeated applause].

The CHAIR: Ladies, you have heard the reports of your Board of Management, delivered to you by the different officers charged with the special departments of that Board. The subject is before you to consider and act upon. You can act upon it as a whole, or upon the individual parts.

Miss DORSEY: There are so many things treated of in these reports, that it seems to me it would be well for the Congress to consider the various points. Therefore, I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This Congress has no standing committees on the respective departments of work upon which National officers have reported; be it therefore

Resolved, That these various reports shall each and all be referred to the Congress as a Committee of the Whole to be considered and reported with recommendations, etc., to the Congress, immediately upon the completion of the reports of the State Regents, on February 23.

After considerable time had been consumed in discussing the respective reports, on a point of order made by Mrs Walworth, the Chair ruled that further discussion was out of order.

The motion of Miss Dorsey was agreed to.

The Congress arose and sang the National Hymn.

Thereupon the Congress, at 2 p. m., adjourned until Thursday, February 23, 1893, at 10.30 a. m.

OFFICIAL.

March 7, 1893.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met; present Mrs. Stevenson, presiding; Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Buckner, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Smith, Miss Washington, Mrs. Beale.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, the minutes were accepted as corrected.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that the Board create the office of parliamentarian. Lost.

A previous motion made by Mrs. Geer to accept the report of Mrs. Walworth was again offered.

Amended by Mrs. Walworth, that the report of the Magazine be received without debate. Carried.

Moved by Mrs. Cabell, with Mrs. Beale in the chair, that a report of the expenses of the Magazine for the months of January and February be made to the Board.

Amended by Mrs. Walworth that the report of the editor and manager of the Magazine be made monthly.

The amendment was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

March 20th, 1893.

Pursuant to call the Board of Management met; present Mrs. Cabell, presiding; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. MacDonald, Miss Dorsey, Miss Washington.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and corrected.

On motion of Mrs. Brackett the minutes were accepted.

The Registrar reported 126 ladies as eligible to membership who were duly admitted. Two ladies having been admitted to the Society whose papers had been found incorrect by the Registrar of their Chapter, it was moved by Miss Dorsey that

in view of the fact that their claim to eligibility has been proven unfounded, they be requested to produce further proof. Motion carried.

On motion Mrs. Charles S. Johnson was elected to Registrar General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Noble Jones.

On motion Mrs. James McMillan was elected Vice-President General.

On motion Mrs. Leland Stanford and Mrs. Beverly Kennon were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents.

Moved by Mrs. Keim that the proceedings of the Congress be given to the Editor and Manager of the Magazine for publication. Motion carried.

Mrs. Keim moved that the ladies of Danbury, Connecticut, be allowed to fill in the names on their charter. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Boynton, 2,000 Constitutions were ordered printed.

On motion of Mrs. Smith, 2,000 notification blanks of election were ordered printed. Mrs. Walworth moved that four volumes of application papers at \$3 a volume be bound.

Mrs. Smith moved that 1,000 notices for Board meetings be printed.

On motion that the Registrars are authorized to order 6,000 application blanks, with the corrections suggested by them. All the motions carried.

Mrs. Walworth presented a report of the Magazine for January, February and March.

The Board then took a recess until ten o'clock March 24th.

MRS. MARY MCKINLAY NASH.

Mary McKinlay Nash, Regent of the State of North Carolina, Daughters of the American Revolution, was born in New Bern, North Carolina, on the 2d of January, 1835. She is the fourth child and second daughter of John Pugh Daves, of New Bern, and Elizabeth V. Graham, his wife. Her paternal ancestor (Daves), was of England, and came to this country about the middle of the 17th century, settling first in what is now Chesterfield county, Va. Her grandfather, John Daves, was born in that State in 1748, and moved when very young from Mecklenburg county to New Bern, where others of his family and name were settled as early as March, 1750.

The maternal ancestors of Mary McKinlay Nash were Grahams, of Argyleshire, Scotland; the first of the family in America being her great-grandfather, Ennis Graham, who with a relative, Edward Graham, came to New York in 1740. The coats of arms brought with him, and pieces of his family silver are still in the possession of the family. Edward, son of Ennis, born February 18th, 1764, a graduate of Princeton, and law pupil of Honorable John Jay, settled in New Bern in the practice of the law, where he married Elizabeth Batchelor, June 16th, 1795. Of this marriage was born Elizabeth B. Graham, mother of the subject of this sketch.

John Daves, paternal grandfather of Mary McKinlay Nash, was prominent throughout the War of our Revolution, and to him she owes her eligibility, in part, as a Daughter of the American Revolution. The minute men and militia of New Bern and Craven county, under Colonel Richard Caswell, were conspicuous at the Battle of Moore's creek, fought near Wilmington, February 27th, 1776. In this fight, the Highlanders and Tories, commanded by General Allan McDonald, were totally defeated, and it was the first *victory* of the Patriot forces in our Revolution. Among the prisoners taken there were General McDonald and Captain McDonald, the husband of Flora McDonald (famous as the friend of Charles, the Pretender, in

1745), who was herself at the time a resident of what is now Fayetteville, N. C. The effects of this victory were far-reaching and its spoils great. It furnished arms and supplies to the Carolinians, prevented the junction of the beaten troops with those of Sir Henry Clinton and the Colonial Governor, Josiah Martin, who with a fleet and a strong infantry force, awaited them on the Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, and turned back from the State the tide of invasion effectually for more than three years—as effectually, indeed, as again for a time did King's Mountain, fought also mostly by her own sons, in October, 1780.

It may be that the action at Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va., fought December 9th, 1775, is entitled to the honor of being called the first *victory* of the Resolution, and if it was properly a victory, then, of course, it takes precedence of Moore's creek. It is not forgotten that there were engagements elsewhere of earlier date than those mentioned, hard-fought and momentous in their consequences, but they were not technically nor undisputably victories for the Americans. Admitting Great Bridge to have been a victory, the first victories of the Revolution in the territory of the United States, not taking into account the operations in Canada in 1775, were: Great Bridge, Va., December 9th, 1775; Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C., February 27th, 1776; Evacuation of Boston, March 17th, 1776; and Sullivan's Island, S. C., both naval and land attacks, June 28th, 1776.

In the organization of the first troops of the North Carolina Line on the Continental Establishment, John Daves was appointed Quarter Master of the Second Regiment. This regiment aided in the repulse of Lord Dunmore, at Norfolk, in December, 1775, and its Colonel, Robert Howe, was voted thanks by the Virginia Convention. It was at Charleston, in brigade with the First Regiment, at the time of the signal defeat of the British in June, 1776, on Sullivan's Island, S. C., and was commended by General Charles Lee for its bearing.

On September 30th, 1776, John Daves was commissioned Ensign of his regiment, which, in the Spring following, was ordered with the other regiments of the N. C. Line, under General Francis Nash, to join General Washington's forces. The

brigade was in Lord Stirling's Division at Brandywine in September, 1777, and was heavily engaged at Germantown, where it lost its General, Nash, and other prominent officers. In this battle, Lieutenant Daves behaved with great gallantry; and his commission as 1st Lieutenant bears its date, October 4th, 1777. The regiment, or battalion as it was then called, shared the miseries of Valley Forge in 1777-78, and was in action at Monmouth in June, 1778, serving afterwards at Morristown and in the Highlands of New York. In 1778, by resolution of the Continental Congress, the nine battalions of the brigade were consolidated into four, and the supernumerary officers were mustered out, or assigned to other commands. Lieutenant Daves was retained. A battalion of his regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy Murfree, formed part of Wayne's storming force at Stony Point, in July, 1779. In this attack Lieutenant Daves was severely wounded, and was for a long time unfit for duty. General Wayne, in a letter to Honorable John Jay, commends highly the gallantry of these troops. It is said that Lieutenant Daves was a volunteer in one of the forlorn hopes led by Major Gibbon, of Pennsylvania, afterwards of Virginia.

In November, 1779, the N. C. Brigade was ordered to Charleston to re-inforce General Benjamin Lincoln, by whom it was surrendered with that city in May, 1780, to Sir Henry Clinton. To replace the troops thus captured, four other battalions were levied by the State of North Carolina for the Continental Army, and Lieutenant Daves, who by reason of his wound at Stony Point had escaped capture at Charleston, was assigned to the Third of these, January 1st, 1781. The first three of these battalions, in brigade, under General Jethro Sumner, distinguished themselves at Eutaw Spring, S. C., in September, 1781, for which they received the thanks and praise of General Greene. The day of the battle, September 8th, Lieutenant Daves was promoted Captain. Mustered out of service, January 1st, 1893, with others of the Continental soldiers, the war being virtually over, he was appointed by President Washington, after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Collector of the Port of New Bern, on the 9th of Febru-

ary, 1790; and on the 6th of March, 1792, "Inspector of Surveys and Ports of No. 2 District—Port of New Bern." The latter position he held until three years before his death, which occurred October 12th, 1804.

Captain Daves was one of the original members, sixty in number, of the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, organized in Hillsboro' N. C., in October, 1783, with General Jethro Sumner as President.

In April, 1782, Captain Daves married Mary Haynes, of Halifax, N. C., daughter of Andrew Haynes and Nannie Eaton, his wife. Nannie Eaton was a daughter of William Eaton, of Warren county, N. C., and Mary Rives, of the Virginia family of that name, his wife. He was originally of Essex, England, and came first to Pennsylvania in America, removing shortly after his arrival to Virginia; in which Colony he eventually settled near what is now Petersburg. From thence he came in 1825 to North Carolina, where his interests in landed estate were very large. His name appears in the list of vestrymen of the historic old Blanford Church, which became so well known during the late war. William Eaton served with distinction as a member of the Colonial Legislature of North Carolina, representing the counties of Granville and Warren, the latter then called Bute, from 1746 to 1753, inclusive, during which time he was also Justice of the Peace by appointment of the Royal Governor and Council.

His sons, Thomas, Charles and William, were all prominent in the days of the Revolution in the Councils of the State, and in the field.

John Pugh Daves, oldest son of Captain Daves and Mary, his wife, was born in New Bern, 23d of July, 1789. On January 14th, 1830, he married Elizabeth B. Graham, aforesaid, and died March 21st, 1838. By occupation he was a planter. His wife, Elizabeth, born August 3d, 1804, died May 9th, 1885. Six children, three son and three daughters, survived this marriage.

Their daughter, Mary McKinlay Daves, was educated at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, and at Madam Chegaray's, New York. On August 11th, 1858, she was married to Honorable John W.

Ellis, of Salisbury, who on January 1st, 1859, was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina, a position to which he was re-elected two years later. Governor Ellis died while still in office, July 7th, 1861.

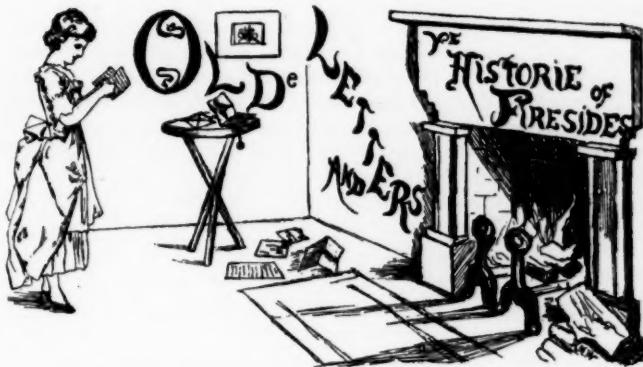
The children of this marriage are two: Mary Daves, now Mrs. William H. Knowles, of Pensacola, Florida, and Jane Graham, now Mrs. William T. Rossell, of Washington, D. C., wife of Captain William Trent Rossell, U. S. A., one of the District Commissioners.

During the greater part of the time in the late war, Mrs. Ellis lived in Raleigh, her home, New Bern, having been occupied in March, 1862, by the Federal forces, and being held by them until the end of that war. In November, 1865, she returned to her home, where on September 15th, 1866, she was married to James E. Nash, of Petersburg, Va., who died in New Bern, May 30th, 1880.

On March 21st, 1892, Mary McKinlay Nash was appointed Regent for the State of North Carolina, her identity with its interests and history rendering her peculiarly fitted for this honorable position.

M. S. H.





ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON TO M. DE MARBOIS.

Clermont, 4th June, 1781.

DEAR SIR :

I am happy to find by your favor of the 7th of May that our affairs have so an agreeable aspect in Europe as to admit our ally to prosecute the war with vigor in this country. The enemy will on this side in all probability collect the greatest part of their force to a point and push the Southern States with their force, and I fear if we may judge of the future from the past, with too much success, unless the Spaniards should extend their conquest to Georgia, and there make a diversion in favor of the Carolinas. If the king of France should maintain large armies in this country, it will certainly be an object of the greatest importance to him to lessen their expenditures, since the low price of bills, and the difference that there is in purchasing bills or money, amounts at the lowest calculation to at least fifty per cent., and at the same time discourages the trade with France which this mode of supporting your army, was I suppose designed to increase.

But these and many other observations of a similar nature cannot have escaped your notice, and I dare say they are counterbalanced by objections that do not occur to me.

I was last week fortunate enough to discover a plot among a number of people in my neighborhood to go off to the enemy to the westward, and to burn and plunder the houses of the leading Whigs, and as some say to escort me to Niagara. Seven or eight of them I took and committed to jail, but about twenty escaped, on finding they were discovered, and among them one of my own domestics, who had been a British soldier.

So thus you see we are not without our alarms in this part of the country, though none so serious as to induce me to change it for Philadelphia as your friendship makes you wish.

I lament with you that the State has not been able to keep up a delegation. The Legislature are now convened; I shall attend, and endeavor to get them to supply the places of those who do not attend. If anything could induce me to alter the resolution I had formed of not being of the number elected, it would be my desire to comply with your wishes, and gratify my own to see you and the few people about you whom I perfectly esteem, among which the minister, to whom I beg you to offer my compliments, holds a distinguished place.

FIRST "RESOLUTION" FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Copy contributed by Mrs. Mary McKinlay Nash, Regent of the State of North Carolina.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

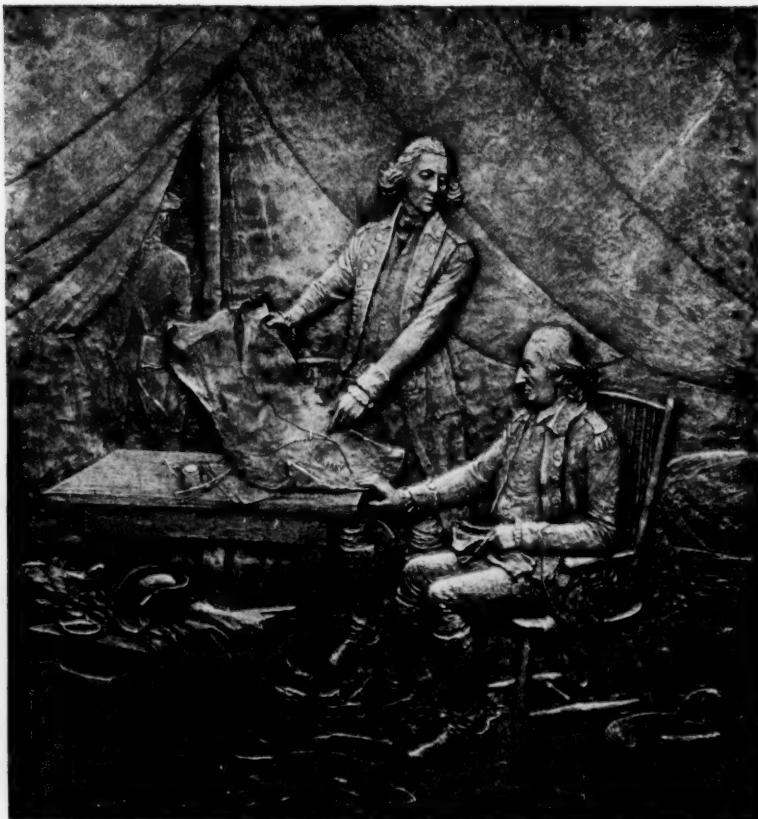
APRIL.

12th, 1776. North Carolina For Independence.

On this day the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, in session at Halifax, N. C., in which every County and Borough town in the then Colony were represented, adopted by a unanimous vote the following memorable resolution, being the first of the thirteen Colonies to empower her delegates in the Continental Congress to declare Independence. The Journal of that Provincial Congress is still preserved:

"Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a Constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general representation thereof) to meet the delegates of





GENERAL SCHUYLER TRANSFERRING HIS COMMAND TO GENERAL GATES.

(From *Battles of Saratoga*. Walworth.)

the other Colonies for such purposes as shall hereafter be pointed out."

The resolution was sent to the Continental Congress, and in commemoration of the patriotism of those who passed and upheld the resolution, the blue union of the North Carolina State flag bears the legend:

April 12th, 1776.

AUGUST 1777.

"Schuyler was at last in a position to begin offensive operations; he might now see the development of his well laid schemes; he would soon be able to point exultingly to the result of his toil, his patience, to the unappreciated difficulties now conquered. Such we may imagine General Schuyler's thoughts as he sprang on his horse one bright morning in August, at the door of his stately mansion in Albany, when about to meet his officers for a consultation in regard to an advance movement of his army. As his charger moved restlessly under the rein, an officer approached with an official document. Schuyler, ever on the alert, checked his horse to examine the dispatch. It contained the resolutions of Congress that deprived him of his command. This, in the face of the enemy, and at the turning point of his fortune!

A momentary movement of the lip, and a lifting of the eyebrows—then a deepening of the firm lines about the mouth were the only signs of suppressed emotion. With a graceful bow to the waiting officer, the deeply injured commander moved quietly on to his headquarters. When surrounded by his officers he explained the dispatch and simply said, "Until the country is in safety, I shall stifle my resentment." He kept his word, and with unremitting energy continued to perform the arduous of his command until his successor arrived. In a few days, this successor, General Gates, appeared at headquarters, where he was received and entertained by General Schuyler with unexampled dignity and magnanimity."



THE NEW LIBERTY BELL.

TO MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, REGENT OF MEMPHIS CHAPTER.

It will ring in the mystical future, this bell we shall consecrate,
And its tones will hold all of the noble, the royal and tender and great,
That dwells in the past and the present, and all of its music shall be
The echo of greatness and glory, the paean and hymn of the free.

It shall ring, in its music of silver, the passions that gave to the swords
Of our fathers the infinite power to strike down their tyrants and lords;
It shall tell of the cradle of freedom, and then it shall herald and sing
The splendors of love that the manhood of liberty surely shall bring.

For think not that tyrants and masters are dead, or that fetter and chain
No longer hold freemen in bondage, or prison the helpless in pain.
Think not that the rack and the dungeon are gone with the powers of
kings,
Or that freedom's sweet luster has fallen o'er all the old blackness of
things—

Nay, still the dread image of power with Upas shade darkens the world—
And Tyranny's victim in dungeons more foul than old Bastiles are hurled.
The proud and the brave and the gifted, the noble of heart and of will,
Are enslaved and enchain'd in the bondage of hideous manacles still.

The throne and the scepter are perished, and the ploughshare is wrought
of the sword;
The noble has yielded his title; we know not the king and the lord;
But lo, o'er the world of old sorrow—lo, still how the multitudes bleed
'Neath the crush and the shame of the warfare and horror of hatred and
greed!

For Freedom is Love, and Love only can break off our fetters and chains,
The love that will take up all sorrows and share in all tears and all pains,
That will bring us the oneness of feeling to make the poor high as the
rich,
And bring down the rich in compassion to lift up the poor in the ditch.

Yes, the bell that we build must bring tidings of the things that the future
will show,
As well as to breathe us the memories of glories that died long ago,
It must give us new heart for new warfare, as well as new love for the old,
If its glory will copy the glory the first bell of Liberty told.

Ah yes, it must deal with the living as well as the brave who are dead ;
It must bear the old watchword and warning it bore when men battled and
bled.

The new bell must ring like the old one, in passionate music above
A waste of wild warfare and hatred, the peace and the freedom of love.

The freedom that makes of men brothers, the freedom that throws in the
dust
All the base and the selfish ambitions that flourish from greed and from
lust.

Be this then its message and tidings; A love for the brave of the past,
And the hope for a Future when freedom will reach to the lowest at last.

HOWARD HAWTHORNE MCGEE.

As stated in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for February it has
been determined to create a Columbian Liberty Bell to be
placed by the lovers of liberty and peace in the most ap-
propriate place in the coming World's Exhibition at Chicago.

Contributions should be sent to the Liberty National Bank,
corner Liberty and West streets, New York, and a duplicate
letter written, as a notification of the same, to Miss Mary Desha,
1505 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., representing
the National Society of the Daughters of the American Re-
volution.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following are extracts from Bulletin, No. 10:

I. A meeting of this Society was held in Banquet Hall of the Arlington Hotel, at 8 p. m., March 31, 1893, for general business and to elect delegates, to represent the Society at the Fourth Annual Congress of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, on May 1st, to be held, probably, in Chicago.

II. The following proposed Amendment to the Constitution was announced by Mr. H. G. Ogden.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the District of Columbia Society: "But the President, Vice-Presidents, and the seven members of the Board of Management not officers of the Society who received the greatest number of votes at their recent election, shall not be eligible to re-election for the ensuing year."

V. By vote of the Board of Management applicants for membership must be recommended by two members of the Society and a letter of endorsement from one of the recommending members must accompany the application paper. The names and records of applicants will hereafter be published in official circulars before action by the Board.

VII. The Board of Management requests members to send to the Secretary or Registrar copies of letters or papers which may be in their possession, or to which they may have access, which bear upon the Revolutionary period, for preservation in the archives of the Society and with a possible view of publication.

VIII. Members who have not received large certificates of membership may obtain them, if desired, by communicating with the Registrar or Secretary, upon payment of \$1.25.

By order of the Board of Management,

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Secretary.

QUERIES.

There seems to be a difference of opinion among historians as to whom Augustin Washington—father of George Washington—was first married. It has always been understood in the family, and has been told me by my grandmother, Anne Overton Dandridge, and also by my mother, Mildred Spotswood Dandridge, that his first wife was Miss Dandridge. I also have in my possession a very old book, "The Life of Washington," which contains the following extracts relating to Augustin Washington: "Being fully persuaded that a marriage of virtuous love comes nearest to angelic life, early stepped up to the altar with glowing cheeks and joy-sparkling eyes, while by his side, with soft, warm hand sweetly trembling in his, stood the angel form of the lovely *Miss Dandridge*. . . . By his first wife he had two children, both sons, Lawrence and Augustin. The children of his second marriage, with Miss Mary Ball, were George, Samuel, John, Charles and Elizabeth."

In direct contradiction of this, Jared Sparks states in his "Writings of Washington," that Augustin Washington first married Jane Butler, and the fruits of this marriage were three sons and a daughter. The issue of his second marriage, to Mary Ball, were four sons and two daughters.

I should like to have this put in the magazine in the form of a query, as I have been greatly puzzled over it.

Sincerely yours,

MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHES.

ELIGIBILITY CLAUSE.

The several articles in our January number which offer objections to the position taken by the majority of the Board* and many of the Chapters regarding the eligibility clause cover no new ground. The oft-repeated assertion that Tory descendants of a Tory mother would be admitted is not correct. If it is merely assumed they are Tory, without any proof, it is legitimate to assume that they are not. If the record proves their disloyalty, they are shut out.

A simple example in addition and subtraction will prove whether our membership will be diminished by shutting out all of a family except the active patriots. If two sons serve and two do not, we lose half. If an only son served who had three sisters at home, we lose three-fourths. If the society concludes that it is desirable to lose them, very well, but to say we do not diminish our membership by so much is to contradict a self-evident truth.

It is persistently stated that "honors are offered to Tories." This charge is unjust, made in the face of our distinct statement often repeated, that we seek only to preserve loyal blood, and do not admit those who have Tory records.

Regarding "equal honors being offered to collaterals," we had not supposed that the society was organized for the purpose of claiming honors for our own family or denying them to others, but, instead, to honor the principles of the Revolution, and promote their growth and influence.

Genealogists are our authority for stating that lineal lines are apt to become extinct. It seems to be necessary to explain that this would not be for years—but our society is not for years, but we hope for all time.

* The above article intended for February came too late, and was not published in March as the Editor considers the eligibility discussion settled by the Congress. The present "Board" has declared itself for lineal descent by an overwhelming majority, being thus in harmony with the Congress, and both bodies are representative of the Society. The article is very cheerfully published by request.

The position taken by those who are accused of desiring members of Tory ancestry is simply this: When a Revolutionary family gave one, two or more sons to the American cause, having one left at home too young to serve, or two, three or five daughters who gave no public service and had no record in consequence—unless it can be proved otherwise their loyalty is assumed. Even in law, the environments, habits and history of a family or individual would give presumptive proof, and be allowed. In the cases just given this would be entirely on the side of loyalty.

That the Board makes incorrect statements as to how or by whom the amendment was proposed is irrelevant to the main question. If they were incorrect the explanation given was reasonable and we believe satisfactory.

The amendment does not provide for all loyal women. They must have recorded proof which in many cases could not be had, as their loyalty was not public and their service was in home duties.

The Board has not offered a "substitute" or amendment to the phrase "mother of a patriot, but simply a new statement of it for the benefit of those who claim that the present one is not clear. It is evident there has been no borrowing, for nothing is borrowed.

Women who were active patriots have their records, but all loyal women were not active patriots.

The English used in the circular sent out on this subject by the Board seems to have given offense. Here, at least, we need not defend ourselves. The Constitution of the United States has been construed in as many ways as there have been lawyers to construe. The inspired Book itself is so worded that out of the same verse advocates of opposite theories will draw authority for their conclusions. Something must be left to the fairness of our readers.

The Board has no means of knowing who applies or who does not apply for admission to Chapters when such applications are rejected; but no one without patriotic blood and associations has ever applied to the National Board for admission.

There is one suggestion made in one of the articles in the January number which deserves special attention. It is as follows: "Mother of a patriot is not necessary if loyal mother was meant." Loyal mother of a patriot! This might be made to cover the ground for which we are contending—that the descendants of the daughters and young sons of loyal Revolutionary families should be admitted unless known to be Tories. If by loyal is meant one who was not known to be Tory and who not having a public record is fairly and strongly presumed to be loyal, because of her environments, we who feel the justice of admitting all who have no Tory record, and are descendants of loyal Revolutionary families, can gladly extend the hand of fellowship.

HELEN M. BOYNTON.



MEETING OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION TO TAKE PART IN THE WORLD'S
CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN
AT CHICAGO, MAY 19th, 1893.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: The last official act of our Second Continental Congress was to accept the offer of a hall in the Art Palace of the Columbian Exposition for the purpose of holding a department congress of our Society during the session of the World's Congress of Representative Women, under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary.

The date fixed for our Department Congress is May 19th. During that week, from the 15th to the 20th, inclusive, the most remarkable gathering of women of national and worldwide reputation ever convened is expected to take place in Chicago. Woman's progress, in every country, and in every sphere of human thought, industry and endeavor, will be brought forward by the leaders in each movement—women no other age could have produced, because for the work of such women the world was not ready.

Greatly to be commended is the decision of our Congress, itself composed of women of unusual force and intelligence, that in such an assemblage our Society should not be left unrepresented. So excellent an opportunity for noting what has been done by our sex, and of considering the probable issues of that remarkable phenomenon known as the "woman's movement," was never enjoyed before, and will probably not be so comprehensively presented in this generation again. So fitting an occasion we can hardly hope to secure for setting forth the broad and noble scheme of our own organization and for discussing practical plans in which every one of our members is interested.

It is hoped that every Chapter in the United States will bestir itself promptly and arrange for as large a representation as

possible on our day in the World's Congress of Representative Women. It should be our honorable ambition that none of the societies meeting during this notable week in May, in the phenomenal city of the western hemisphere, should be more largely and worthily represented than the three thousand Daughters of the American Revolution, who have based their organization upon a *sentiment*—the true and grand sentiment of patriotism—which must ever form the foundation of our national life and supremacy.

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
President-Presiding.

WASHINGTON, April 15th, 1893.

[By order of the National Board of Management.]

The following letter has been sent to State Regents, and a similar one to Chapter Regents:

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1207 N ST., April 4, 1893.

DEAR MADAM: In pursuance of the action of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution accepting the use of a hall in the Art Palace of the Columbian Exposition for the purpose of holding a Department Congress in the World's Congress of Representative Women, the President General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, has appointed the National Board of Management to be a National Committee of Arrangements, with such other influential members of the Society as the Board may invite to co-operate with it in securing as adequate representation as possible.

As a member of this National Committee, your cordial efforts are requested in bringing together a large and influential delegation to the Department meeting proposed. The day assigned us is Friday, May nineteenth, and the room placed at our disposal will accommodate several hundred persons.

The President General will preside and subjects of interest to the Society at large may be discussed—such, for instance, as The proposed Mansion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the scope of the Magazine, the adoption of a National

hymn, the possible connection of our Society with the proposed University of the United States.

Similar information will be sent to the Regents of Chapters in the different States and to all Honorary and State Regents.

In the hope that this meeting may promote the growth and prestige of our Society.

Respectfully yours,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
President Presiding and Chairman National Committee.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,

Secretaries.

The origin of this meeting of the Society of Daughters for May 19th, may not be fully understood, and is as follows: An invitation to take part in the World's Congress of Representative Women to meet in Chicago in May, was sent last winter through the Board of Management to the National Society, with definite information that the Society would, for one day in a specified week, have the use of a room in the Art Palace—our meeting to be strictly our own, conducted according to our own programme. Recognizing the gravity of accepting or declining such an invitation, the Board of Management concluded to leave the decision with the Congress: the result being that the Second Continental Congress instructed the National Board to accept for the National Society. An Executive Committee was appointed by the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, with power to make sub-committees and arrange a programme. The Board confirmed this committee, and it has taken steps to make the 19th day of May a great day in the history of our Society.

It remains, however, for every daughter to feel her responsibility to do all in her power to carry out the programme which will be presented; for it is not to be a Congress for the transaction of business, where officials alone, as in our National Congress, will take part; the whole membership has equal advantage in the discussion of the four specified subjects, each one of which is very dear to our hearts. The Continental Hall, which is to be to every Daughter as a monument to the noble ancestor

through whom she has been, or will be proud to enroll her name as a member of the National Society, THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which has shown to the world as no other means ever could have done, what the Society is, and expects to be—carries knowledge the rarest and most original—inspires all who come under its influence with a desire to emulate so much that was noble in our ancestors. We will consider the National Hymn—every American recognizes the embarrassment which our country labors under, of not having one which can be so called, the proposed United States University; the share women shall enjoy in its advantages and management. Additional themes may be presented. An excellent suggestion was made recently by the editor and manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, Mrs. Walworth, and accepted—that the two former and two present Registrars prepare a paper showing the sources of information through which the members of our Society trace the records by which they are enrolled.

This coming together of our entire Society will be the event of a life-time for many of us. It will be an occasion, which if properly used, will advance in a day the interest of our Society to a degree which years might fail to accomplish. Daughters, this is our day—to make or mar.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER.



EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

For three months efforts have been made to obtain correct lists for the Chapter Directory, and it was finally concluded to publish it with its imperfections as a means of securing accuracy; it is omitted this month with the expectation that State Regents and Chapter Regents, who have not already sent corrections, will kindly do so, and the MAGAZINE for May will then contain a complete Directory.

A marked increase of interest in the historical objects of our Society is indicated by the number of lectures on American history delivered before the various Chapters, and in the celebration of historical anniversaries.

A delightful feature of these celebrations may be observed in the union of Sons and Daughters for such purposes. No work is so well done and so suitably as that which calls into united effort the activity and the sentiment of both men and women. In fact very little good work has been done where there was not embodied the efforts of both, but in the past that part which was performed by women was considered so purely supplementary to the work of men that it counted for little or nothing as pertaining to women. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution enter heartily into a partnership of effort with men in the great cause before them, but let them also be on their guard to secure, on every occasion, a distinct and equal recognition as partners and compeers, and not merely as assistants. The position of woman is improved, but it is not sufficiently assured for them to relax their vigilance, and believe that the struggle is over; the habit of centuries is not easily overcome, and there are yet some men and women so "behind the times" that missionary work is required to enlighten them.

The subscriptions for the portrait of Mrs. Harrison continue to come in, and there will soon be published a full list of subscribers, with the amount collected and promised. The sub-committee think it wise to collect the whole amount necessary for a full length portrait before making a contract; it is therefore desirable that there should be early action on the subject in those Chapters which have not already sent contributions.

It is hoped that the meeting of the Society in Chicago on May 19th, in connection with the Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary Congress will be a full and enthusiastic one; that members of the Society will be willing to make some sacrifice to respond to this call. The committees that have been appointed will doubtless make such arrangements as will contribute to the comfort and convenience of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and make the meeting memorable and representative. May each member of the Society respond heartily to this effort.



